The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6.820.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

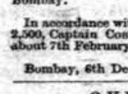
In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cosens, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 17th December, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain E. J. Baker, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton VIA the CANAL, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

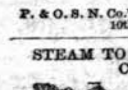
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, and JEDDAH.



THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 29th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tutton, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

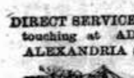
To Suez £36
Port Said 38
Liverpool 50
} Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

(Deck: Without food.)

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th Novemer 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.



THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on SUNDAY, the 18th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	28	12
Naples	47	[illegible]	13
Leghorn	50	[illegible]	14
Genoa	50	[illegible]	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship WENNINGTON, Captain H. Davis, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods; failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Davis will not be responsible, for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents Ship Wennington.

Bombay, 5th December 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.
CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN and CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88	„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM to TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS Steamer ORESTE will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 21st December. This Steamer has good accommodation for 60 Cabin Passengers. Rate £40. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 9th December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at NAIGAUM.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th day of December 1870, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Purmanundass Jeevundass, Esq., with the consent of the Official Assignee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thucker Goculdass Leeladhur, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property:—

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, with a nice garden containing trees of sorts, paddy fields, 4 water wells, situated at Naigaum, in the sub-district of Mahim, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, containing by admeasurement about 44,315 square yards, be the same little more or less, bounded on the east by the Government Tank called Naigaum Tank, west by the newly-built bungalow of Mr Cowasjee Adurjee Choksey and partly by the property of others, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Luximon Hurrychund, and on the north by the Naigaum Road.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Crockery Ware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major General Tremenheere.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores, Office Furnitures, &c., at the Municipal Stores, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the unserviceable Stores, Office Furnitures, &c., the same comprises Writing Tables, Office Chairs, Presses, American Clocks, Cleopatra Couches, Pigeon Holes, Hanging Punkhas, Copying Press on stand, Folding Screens, Bookshelves, sets of Camp Tables. Pick Axes, Galvanized Iron Buckets, Paint Brushes, Iron Crowbars, Brass Cocks, coupling Hose, casks of Portland Cement, Files of sorts, Cast Iron Fountains, Hoes Iron, Hammers, Gas Pipes, Screw Spanners, Bellows, Forges, a large quantity of Tiles, Bricks, Doors, Rafters, Posts, white fine dressed Coorla Stones and sundry other articles.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs	
5 ditto ditto T Cloth 5½ lbs	
5 ditto ditto ditto 5 lbs	
5 ditto ditto Drill 15 lbs 40 yards	
20 ditto ditto Shirting	
10 ditto T Red Twist	
8 Cases Printed Dhotees	
7 ditto Dhotees and Scarfs	
8 ditto T Red Lappets	
10 ditto Fast Colour Prints 26 yards	
15 ditto Grey Dhotees 10 by 45	
5 ditto ditto 9 by 45	
5 ditto T Red Cambric 24 by 45	
5 ditto Madder Scarfs 5 by 40	
5 ditto ditto 5 by 45	
4 ditto French White Muslin	

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three sepa ate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE DULAL, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to ME, the undermentioned PROPERTY, free from incumbrances whatsoever. All Persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to my Solicitors, Messrs HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, at their Office, No. 50 Graham's Building, Fort, Bombay, particulars of such claims, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed. And any person having claims, who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof, will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 12th day of December 1870.

SORABJEE COWASJEE MISTREE, Purchaser.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon situate, lying, and being in Cowasjee Patell Street and Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on or towards the east in part by the Cowasjee Patell Street and on the other part by the houses of Mehrwanjee Framjee Panday and Furdoonjee Cursetjee Bomla, on or towards the west partly by the privies of the adjoining house formerly belonging to Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bhoya and now of Edaljee Framjee Kurranee and partly by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north partly by the house of Mehrwanjee Framjee Panday and partly by the Tod Street, and on or towards the south by the house formerly belonging to Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bhoya and now of Edaljee Framjee Kurranee, and which said piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 203, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17.

THE PATENT PEDOMETER, in silver case, by Payne & Co., Rs. 75. This instrument will indicate with great accuracy the distance travelled either on foot or upon horseback.

IMPROVED EYE PRESERVERS:—Travellers, and those whose engagements expose them much to the sun and dust, will derive much comfort from these Glasses: they are a great improvement upon the old Goggles. Price in case Rs 4.

EYE GLASSES fo SHORT SIGHT with milled edge and hole for guard, each Rs. 1-8.

HAND MAGNIFYERS or READING GLASSES, with German Silver Frame and Ebony Handle, most useful for the examination of photographs and for the assistance of defective sight generally.

With lens 2 inches in diameter		Rs. 2 8
Do. 2½	ditto	3 8
Do. 3	ditto	5 0
Do. 4	ditto	8 0

STENCIL PLATES, lately received for the use of

Surveyors. Architects.
Engineers. Solicitors.

Samples on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash.	Credit
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry Wine for general family use per doz.	Rs. 22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous dinner Wine per doz.	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. W.'s well known "White Seal" brand) a richly flavoured mellow Wine per doz.	28 0	31 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 2, Oak Lane, on SATURDAY, the 10th December 1870, at 3 p.m., the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

Present.

Wishwanath Dhondoba, Esq., in the Chair.

Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Gheesta, Esq., Liquidator.	Sadasew Wamonrao, Esq.
Hunmuntrao Pittee, Esq.	Nusserwanjee Framjee, Esq.
Lalljee Wiss, Esq.	Gunput Anundrao, Esq.
Dhunjee Buktawel, Esq.	Bazonjee Eduljee Sonawalla.
Goolabchund Dhunjee, Esq.	Bazonjee Pallonjee Palkeewala,
Juggonath Ukerwala Esq.	and others.

Proposed by Mr. H. D. Gheesta, and seconded by Mr. Sadasew Wamonrao—"That Mr. Wishwanath Dhondoba be requested to take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Liquidator's Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Hunmuntrao Pittee—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Company made up to date, now read, be approved and adopted,"—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Bazonjee Eduljee Sonawalla, and seconded by Mr. Bazonjee Pallonjee Palkeewalla.—"That the balance of Rs. 75-6-3 be made over to Mr. H. D. Gheesta and request him to pay all the contingent expenses of the liquidation."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ruttonjee Furdoonjee Paruk, and seconded by Mr. Gunput Anundrao—"That the affairs of the Union Financial Corporation, Limited, are fully and fairly wound up, and that the Company be dissolved."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee—"That all the books, vouchers, and papers belonging to the Company be deposited with Mr. H. D. Gheesta, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Ruttonjee Furdoonjee Paruk, and seconded by Mr. Bazonjee Eduljee Sonawalla—"That the best thanks are due to the liquidator, Mr. H. D. Gheesta, for the satisfactory manner in which the winding up of the Company has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Sadasew Wamonrao, and seconded by Mr. H. D. Gheesta—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."—Carried unanimously.

WISHWANATH DHONDOBA, Chairman.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer BLYTHWOODE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Miller at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders will be countersigned by

ALSEN, RIEBE & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 14th December 1870.

W. W. GREENER, BIRMINGHAM.—The undersigned, as Agents for Mr. GREENER, have the following GUNS, RIFLES, &c., on hand for SALE at English Shop Prices:—

1 Double Barrel Breech Loading Gun 12 bore ditto in case Complete	Pin do.	£ 27 0 0
1 do. C. F. spring Needles and bar Locks	do.	23 10 0
1 do. do. Rifle Patent Striker	do.	39 10 0
1 do. do. do. ditto	do.	45 0 0
1 do. do. do. Pin Dougal's action	do.	37 10 0
1 do. do. Gun C. F. spring Needles	do.	25 0 0
1 do. do. do. 16 bore	do.	25 0 0
1 Single Henry Rifle	do.	12 0 0
1 Double Rifle ·500 for boxer Cartridges	do.	44 10 0
1 do. for Snider Cartridges	do.	22 0 0
1 do. do. do.		28 0 0
1 do. do. do.		27 0 0
1 do. do. ·450 Henry's Rifling	do.	45 0 0

Cartridge Cases of Various Kinds, Bullets, Wads, &c. &c.

Detailed Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first-class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.

Of worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria.

CHARMS.

For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.

Small, neat plain Gold, or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.

Plain bright or dead Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain: to take one, two, or four Portraits.

NECKLETS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.

For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN and PENCIL-CASES.

Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS.

Worked Gold Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS and SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, and EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES of STUDS and SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.

DEMI SUITES of BROOCH and EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, PASSENGERS' and HORSES', issued from all Stations to all Stations, from 22nd DECEMBER to 5th JANUARY, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins of Ahmedabad and the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS—INCREASE OF THIRD CLASS FARES.

On and after 1st January, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS, between SURAT and AHMEDABAD and SABURMUTTEE, will be slightly ALTERED and ACCELERATED.

The Up and Down Mails will stop at Wassud and Palghur.

The Third-Class Fares by the Mail Trains will be increased from Three to Four Pies per Mile. Third-Class Fares by all other Trains will remain Three Pies per Mile as at present.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January 1871.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,
PROFESSOR of PIANOFORTE and SINGING.
128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 15th January 1871 by the undersigned.

Particulars on application to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
President Municipal Fund Committee, Ahmedabad.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd Novembr 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to advance our quotations as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we cannot undertake to supply French Wines, &c., at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

RE GEORGE ASHBURNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ASHBURNER, late of Filgate in the County of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Filgate, aforesaid, on the 13th day of June 1869, and Letters of Administration whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at London, annexed) were, on the 29th day of November 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorney of KATHERINE ASHBURNER, Widow, the relict, and JOHN HENNINGS (in the Will written John) NIX, Esquire, two of the Executors of the said Will and Testament of George Ashburner, deceased, are required on or before the 3rd day of January 1871 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Katherine Ashburner, and John Hennings Nix, as such Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated 3rd day of December 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 9th and 23rd December 1870, and 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 14th and 28th December 1870, and 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 7th and 21st December 1870 and 4th, 7th, 8th January 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 7th December 1870, and 5th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 23rd December 1870, and 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 13th and 27th December 1870, and 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 6th and 20th December 1870, and 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December 1870 and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 12th and 26th December 1870, and 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 3rd and 31st December 1870, and 28th January 1871.

Managing Agents.........Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.

Agents at Bombay.........Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

„ Madras.........Messrs. BINNY & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jackr.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT! CLEARANCE SALE of MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 39 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble.

Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts		9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 8 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 3 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos," and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of

Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.........East Street.
CALCUTTA.........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
2? 0	*Maan Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.	
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.........Quarts.
„ 5 „ ....Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES:
41, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES,
Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Qts.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Quarts	Rs.	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.		36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.		30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.		36 0	19 0
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.		40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

	Qts.	Pts.
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	22 0	12 0

BORDEAUX.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale,	Black capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	28
„ Pale,	White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica		22
OLD TOM; London Gin		21
WHISKY; Irish		23
Scotch		22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)		19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen.........Rs. 40 each.
Pints „ 2 „ ....„ 43 „

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen.........Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen.........Rs. 28 „

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts.........Rs. 40 per doz.
Brandy „ ....„ 30 „
Sherry „ ....„ 25 „

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry.........„ 27 „
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage.........„ 30 „

LARRONDE FRERES'

St. Julien.........„ 12 „
Chateau Leoville.........„ 15 „
Superior Old Cognac.........„ 25 „

HUDSON & HORNYICKS'

Pale Dry Sherry.........„ 29 „
Carlowitz (Hungarian Wine).........„ 18 „

L. ROSE & Co.'s
Lime Juice Beverages.

REMINGTON & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE—WANTED, a STOREKEEPER, a SUBNESS and two CARKOONS, for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden. The salary of the Storekeeper is Rs. 65 per mensem, and that of Subness and Carkoons Rs. 45, 40, and 35, respectively, with Rations.

The Storekeeper will have to furnish a Security.

Application to be made on or before the 20th instant to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 12th December 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

BOMBAY METAL MART.

We beg to intimate that we have REMOVED our STOREYARD from BOREE BUNDER to CARNAC BUNDER, near the Overbridge. We have also OPENED a STORE-ROOM on the GROUND-FLOOR of our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle, where we have on view, and for sale, Portable and Fixed Engines, Pumps, and all kinds of Plant and Tools for Contractors, &c.

All Communications in future should be addressed to our Fort Office.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET slightly improved.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	166½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	112
1?,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

PRESS COMPANIES

100	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,800	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	205do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	66½do	Do. New	570
500	4,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	6,200
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	5,000	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,250
800	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,020
200	5,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,425
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,275
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,000
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	230
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,350
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,750
12,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,065
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,200
220	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,800

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	820
1,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	380

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	29
	5	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	3,500	2,44?	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent	106¾
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cen
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—10TH DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, trifling amounts, at Rs. 97-14 and 98, or 2-2 to to 2 discount, and a heavy amount, at Rs. 98-2, or 1-14 discount.

5½ per cents, a large sum, yesterday, at Rs. 113-10, and two or three small lots, to-day, at Rs. 113-8.

In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,440 and 1,445.

National Bank shares, 5 at Rs. 115 each, and several at Rs. 116 exclusive of dividend.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 230.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 212.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 42.

The Bengal Coal Co. declared a dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 31st October, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 2nd January 1871.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 14.

Trevelyan, Cornet, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, from England.
Stokes, Ensign, Bombay 83rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Iles, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Darroch, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from furlough, from England.
Worgan, Ensign, Bombay 59th Foot, to join, from England.
Baker, Major, 39th Regiment, on sick leave, from Ferozepore.
Carter, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Dehra Doon.
Coles, Captain, 9th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Ferris, Vet Surg, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 14.

Johnson, Surgeon, 3rd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Mhow.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 2nd December 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Twysden, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to do general duty at Fort William.

Major J. A. Brereton, Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is, at his own request, posted to Meerut, for general duty.

The three months' leave to Mussoorie, on private affairs, granted to Major J. Bradish, 105th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 29th October last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers, subject to the approval of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

1st Foot.—Lieutenant B. E. Mitford, from 1st to 2nd Battalion.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant E. G. Gyll, from 2nd to 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindostanee on the 7th November 1870:—

Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant C. E. Pridden, Royal Engineers.
Sergeant R. Walker, 109th Foot.
Private E. Floyer, 109th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 5th November, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. C. Parkinson, attached to the 20th Hussars, to proceed to Jutogh, and take medical charge of the Royal Artillery at that station.

Dated the 17th November, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon G. S. Davie, M. D., at Jullunder, to proceed to Meean Meer, for duty with the time-expired men of the Jhelum Division.

Oude Division Order, dated the 12th November, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Cookson to proceed to Bareilly, and take temporary medical charge of the 27th Native Infantry, relieving Assistant Surgeon H. Boyd.

Rawul Pindee Brigade Order, dated the 8th November, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D., doing duty with the 23rd Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of the Circle for civil employ.

Peshawar Station Order, dated the 27th October last, appointing Surgeon J. C. Morice, 16th Bengal Cavalry, Station Staff Surgeon, vice Surgeon G. K. Poole, M.D., 18th Bengal Cavalry, proceeding with his corps on relief.

21st Hussars—Regimental Order, dated the 4th November, appointing Lieutenant H Coghlan to officiate as Quartermaster, during the absence on sick leave of Quartermaster H. Murray, or until further orders.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion—Regimental Order, dated the 17th October last, appointing Lieutenant C. H. Broad to be Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant J. L. Vincent, who resigns.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Regimental Order, dated the 24th October last, appointing Lieutenant G. Sharpe to act as Adjutant, from the 25th idem, vice B. Colclough, proceeded to join depot companies.

Dated the 8th November, appointing Lieutenant W. A. Curtis to act as Adjutant, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Lieutenant G. Sharpe.

63rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 8th November, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. B. Hannah, M.D., to the medical charge of the regiment.

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order dated the 9th November, directing Lieutenant H. Boileau, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, appointed officiating 3rd Squadron Officer by G. O. C. C. dated 9th September last, page 430, to officiate in that appointment, in addition to his other duties.

11th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 7th November, directing Captain and Adjutant J. McNair, rejoined from detachment duty, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain H. I. Wheler, officiating Wing Officer, on sick leave.

19th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th November, appointing Ensign W. Hill, 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain C. H. Bergman, vacated on taking furlough.

21st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 5th November, making the following temporary arrangements, vice Lieutenant Colonel J. Hudson, employed on special duty at Rawul Pindee:—

Major W. Cabill, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain J. G. T. Carruthers, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieutenant G. H. C. Dyce, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.

Ensign W. Harris, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

22nd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th November, making the following temporary arrangements in consequence of Lieutenant Bridges having rejoined from furlough:—

Lieutenant and Adjutant C. H. Bridges to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major B. T. Stafford.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. J. Hare to officiate as Adjutant

Lieutenant W. M. Meacham, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st November, making the following temporary appointments, vice Major Watson, rejoined:—

Major J. T. Watson to officiate as Commandant.

Captain F. M. Armstrong, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain A. D. C. Inglis, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brigadier General W. Olpherts, C.B., and V.C., Commanding Gwalior District, to Simla and Mussoorie, from the 6th May to the 8th July 1870, on private affairs.

4th Hussars.—Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, to Calcutta, on private affairs, from the 14th December 1870 to the 17th January 1871.

20th Hussars.—Colonel H. J. Stannus, C.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major W. A. King, to remain in England, from the 9th February to the 9th May 1871, in extension, on private affairs.

26th Foot.—Colonel S. Henning, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 31st December 1870 to the 31st January 1871.

85th Foot.—Captain R. K. Taylor, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant H. A. S. Moorhouse, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Colonel H. Dinning, doing duty at Cawnpore, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Colonel T. P. Waterman, doing duty at Benares, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Major R. Y. Chambers, to Calcutta, for one month, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel P. G. Scott, Commandant 36th Native Infantry, to Murree, from the 12th November to the 11th December 1870, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Forbes, doing duty at Benares, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 21st ultimo, p. 572.]

British Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon J. J. Crean, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 16th October to the 10th November 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

Medical Department.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. B. Chalmers, (Allahabad Circle,) to Madras and Bombay, on medical certificate, from the 11th May to the 11th November 1868.

[This cancels the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. dated 8th April 1868, page 122.]

HELMETS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that all future supplies of helmets to each branch of the service shall be made up exactly similar to the shape of Hawkes' patent cork helmet.

ADJUTANTS.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that the Government have ruled, that if, in the absence of a qualified Subaltern, a Captain is appointed to act temporarily as Adjutant of a Native regiment, he is to draw the staff salary attached to the post.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Government has been pleased to decide that General Officers appointed to the Staff in India are to be considered as travelling on duty from the port of debarkation to their place of final destination, and to receive free passage under the regulations which rule the grant of free passage to those so travelling.

PAY OF RE-ENGAGING SOLDIERS.

The Government of India has ruled that the three months within which soldiers re-engaging will be entitled to the additional pay of 1d. a day, shall be reckoned from the 13th July 1870, inclusive (the date the Secretary of State's despatch forwarding the Royal Warrant of the 2nd June 1870, was received in India.) The extra penny per diem will therefore be issued to all men who re-engaged up to the 12th October 1870, inclusive, but not to those who re-engaged subsequent to that date.

ARMS.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that officers commanding British regiments and corps will have a careful inspection made by an Armourer Sergeant of all the fire-arms in the private possession of the non-commissioned rank and file under their command, with a view to ascertaining whether they are in such condition as to be safe for sporting purposes. This inspection will in future take place monthly under regimental arrangements, a notification of the same being made in the order book. In future soldiers are prohibited from purchasing fire-arms for their own private use until they have been inspected by an Armourer Sergeant and passed by their immediate commanding officer. A register of such arms will be kept in the orderly room of each regiment or corps.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolums & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Blythwood	Miller	Liverpool, Nov. 6.
	Humber	Atkin	Shield, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Indian Merchant	Mills	Calcutta.
	Augusta May	Clerk	Galle.
	Pegasus	Powell	Akyab.
	Salus	Poland	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship City of Manchester, Naughton, to Tuticorin.
Ship Gertrude, Dewar, to Rangoon.

The steamer Comorin, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
10	Amicus	Dolbel	Bombay, Nov. 3.
11	Burmah (s)	McCallum	Moulmein, Dec. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
10	Scotia	....	....
	Candahar	....	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Paraguay (s), 1 case machine, John Moffat; 2 cases hams, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Jeevanjee & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 1 case candles, The London A. & A. Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brazilian (s), 4 cases haberdashery, J. Tyeb; 7 cases glassware and 6 cases medicine, Cowasjee Brothers; 12 pieces foundation plates, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 1 case binding machine, 6 cases winding machine, and 1 case healds, The Bombay R. S. & W. Company.

Burmah, 3,491 bundles hoop iron, 402 bundles bar iron, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Timsah (s), 1 case machine, 2 cases planings, and 41 cases steam engine, Tyabally Lookmanjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 3 cases haberdashery, perfumery, &c., Samual Hyeem; 2 boxes silver and gold coins, L. Moolchand.

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Malta (s), 108 pieces E. teeth, Jairam Sewjee; 14 cases fishmaws, 11 cases peacock feathers, 1 case cardamoms, 9 cases croton seeds, 5 packages fishmaws, Remoobhoy Mahomed; 2 cases tortoise shells, Gopaljee Vussonjee.

Parana, 164 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 114 cases olibanum, Ludhabhoy Rajabally.

Saladin, 300 bundles and 300 bags galls, Hunsrajee Mooljee; 147 bags sursee seed, Khimchund Tullockchund; 4?7 packages orchilla, Hajeebhoy Jumali; 250 bags galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 50 bales hemp, 125 bales cotton, Nensy Gangjee; 300 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 143 bales cotton, Mooljee Leladhur; 39 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Malta (s), 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurya; 60 bales wool, Nursee Khutow; 43 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 30 bales wool, Ragoonath Madhowjee; 50 bales wool, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 100 bales wool, Tulsidass Cullanjee.

Victoria Cross, 105 bales cotton, Govindram Jaigopaldass; 150 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 64 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsey & Co.

Balkamah, 100 bales cotton, H. D. Frick & Co.; 30 bales wool, Samjee Narronjee; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Demsee & Co.

Deccan (s), 100 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 192 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Caranja, 2 bales wool, Kullianjee Petamber.

Paraguay (s), 50 bales wool, Kullianjee Petamber; 65 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 90 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 1 bale cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall.

Historian s, 65 bales cotton, Soonderdass Liladhur; 75 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee; 400 bales cotton, Bhimjee Jaitha; 45 bales wool, Dyal Moorarjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 1 bales gunny bags, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 4 packages canes, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 50 bags coffee, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Malta (s), 250 bales cotton, Graham & Co.; 50 bales olibanum, Ralli Brothers; 8 chests tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Deccan (s), 102 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 120 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Oreste (s), 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on December 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on December 26.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office: After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CONNELL—December 14th, at Parell Road, Byculla, the wife of G. L. F. Connell, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

FORBES—AUGIER—December 5th, at Calcutta, by the Rev J. Greenfield, John Charles Mariott Forbes, Esq., son of the Hon. Robert Forbes, to Miss Ellen Frances Augier.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

PITCHER—December 6th, at Lucknow, the wife of Duncan Pitcher, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

DEATH.

NELSON—December 6th, at Peshawur, Margaret Eastfield, wife of Lieutenant J. S. Nelson, 38th Regiment, aged 22 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

THE telegram received late on Tuesday night and published yesterday morning was weighty and striking. We do not refer to the statement that "the Germans are threatening Cherbourg," because it is impossible that the Germans can be anywhere within a hundred and fifty miles of the famous shores of the old Cotentin. Nor do we refer to the reported occupation of Havre, because the fall of that place, sooner or later, was foreseen as a consequence of the defeat of Bourbaki on the Somme and the easy occupation of Amiens. The weighty statements in the telegram were two, those which showed that the French on the Loire thought themselves strong enough to maintain the offensive, and that which informed us of the result of the Council of War at Versailles. We have already pointed out that the possible weak place in the German armour was on the right bank of the Loire; and, although French attacks were repulsed, it was a great fact that the French were strong enough to risk the offensive. Though the German force about Beaugency was not the rear guard of the corps which was reported at Vierzon, yet the Duke of Mecklenburg guards the line of retreat of the Vierzon force, and any defeat he might sustain would imperil the safety of the brigades on the Cher. That the Duke did not advance and that the French stood up to him were important facts which could not be left out of our reckoning. But the news to-day entirely changes the apparent aspect of the field. The French did not stand long on the road, but fell back fast to Blois, and beyond it on the road to Tours. The statement that the suburb at the southern end of the bridge over the Loire was occupied, presumably by the Germans, implies that the French did not avail themselves of the Blois bridge. The retreat of the French, the pursuit of them by the Germans, show that the danger on the Loire does not exist, and that the corps at Vierzon has nothing to fear for its line of retreat. It is now most probable that the Government will be expelled from Tours, and that the line of the Loire from Orleans to Nantes, and of course the important railways north of the river, will fall into the hands of the victors.

We must still doubt the practicability of executing the decision of the Council of War. Unless the Germans have an abundant artillery carrying upwards of four miles, they may throw shells into the fringe of Paris, at certain points, they cannot bombard the capital. They can bombard the forts and the enceinte, because these are within moderate range. The endurance of the sailors and Regulars and of the National Guard can be tested, and probably one or more of the forts breached or silenced; but Paris will escape the trial, because she is out of reach. The determination to try the effect of a bombardment on Parisian nerves and thus, perhaps, quicken the wish to surrender, must be due to a desire to shorten a siege which exposes the German troops to great hardships and losses. It may also have sprung from a belief that there are larger stores in Paris than were supposed, and consequently a belief that resistance would be prolonged throughout the winter. Or it may be that the Germans desire to have their hands free in the spring that they may deal with Russia in a manner befitting German interests. Practically, as we have said, the Russian movement is a diversion in favour of France, and we shall not be surprised to find the French Plenipotentiary on the Russian side in the Conference. Despite the courtesies to the Prussian Court, the Russians know very well that Germany must be hostile to them in the Eastern Question. The Russian papers acted on a sure instinct in displaying vivid sympathy for the French. Of course we shall hear shrieks about the Vandalism of bombarding Paris, but Paris is a fortified city liable in war to all the risks of a fortified city. There is no more reason why Paris should not be bombarded than any other town in France. The Parisians can take care of their pictures and statues and haunts of pleasure; and a heroic defence cannot be made without loss of life and property. They have chosen the sublime part of defiance instead of submission, and the lofty reputation sought cannot be won without penalties.

FOREIGN questions affecting British power in India are more than usually active at this moment. None of them are new, nor is it likely that any novelty belonging to the category we have named will spring up west of the Brahmapootra. The regulation of the Persian and Turkish frontier is remote from us, and is not at all likely to lead to war; yet that India has a distinct interest in the maintenance of amicable relations between the Porte and the Shah is only a commonplace. Nearer to our immediate welfare comes the question between Persia and Afghanistan, and we may say between Persia and the Government of India; for Persian encroachments in the direction of Kurrachee have a direct bearing upon our interests. Nor is it easy to frame and execute a firm and decided policy precisely because Persia is weak, and Afghanistan anything but strong. To steer fairly between the two would offend both, and to sacrifice one to the other would not secure the friendship of the favoured power. Geographically, Seistan appears to belong to the power which possesses Herat. The valley of the Helmund has long been recognised as a vulnerable point beyond our Sind and Indus frontier; but it would be more difficult to persuade the Persian Court out of Seistan than it would be to drive her troops out by force. Diplomatic opinion at home, also, seems to favour Persia; but really this is a subject on which Indian opinion ought to sway the ultimate councils of the State; and the aim should be to satisfy both Powers as nearly as possible and trust for the rest to their sense of our power. If Afghan rule were not perpetually disturbed by pretenders and rebels, we should prefer to see Seistan in the hands of the Ameer; but if Persia is weak and corrupt, Afghanistan is weak and divided. Until a strong man rises there is no hope of domestic peace, and when a strong man has arisen, disturbance is certain to flourish over his grave. The foreign policy of the Government of India can only be represented by patience and forbearance and a series of makeshift devices, in most cases, and vigorous action in a few. These frontier difficulties are cases for patience and invention, and the nearer one could not be in better hands than those of General Goldsmid, who is now a sort of Oriental Ulysses, a much-wandering man, full of knowledge and ripened experience.

Of course the latest movement of Russia adds additional interest to all our relations with States adjacent to our frontiers from the coast of Mekran to the plains of Yarkand. That movement is most useful in demonstrating the folly of the good understanding project, which had no basis save the delusive one that the era of peace and goodwill to men had come. The Russian statesmen, who know what moves them and also know that they cannot resist it, must laugh heartily in secret at the misconception of their position in Asia which the good understanding theory implies. They know that they cannot help moving forward, that they cannot come to any understanding that they will stop here or there; but they may not at all object to assist us in an application of the blindfolding and soothing system to which the weak, timid, and sentimental among us are addicted. The most flagrant example of this mild fanaticism is the proposal that we should yield to Russia in the Black Sea, because Russia has graciously promised not to stir up troubles to our injury in the East! A Russian statesman could not wish for any better arrangement, nor one more utterly unsubstantial so far as we are concerned. Since a railway traversed Georgia, India has had a direct interest in the neutralization of the Black Sea; because the development of that line of communication will keep a rapid system of transit between Odessa and the eastern shores of the Caspian, always open. A strong armed force in the Black Sea would protect the line, and raise the importance of Russia in the eyes of all the adjacent tribes and peoples; and in the event of a complicated naval war we might not be able to furnish a permanent force able to drive and keep the Russians out of the Black Sea. Their object in desiring to have in those waters as strong an ironclad fleet as they please, is to improve their position against Turkey and against the British in the East. We ought not to sanction a policy of that sort. Of course the "softs" will say we are afraid of Russia; but that is an accusation to which no wise Government would pay any attention. Precautions are good evidence that a State does not want to incur the worry and expense of thrashing an adversary; but no evidence at all that such a State is afraid. England has not any fear of Russia, but she would be wanting in prudence if she did not do all that sound policy dictates in safeguarding her possessions, and in preventing the acquisition of any advantages by her adversary which it may be in her power to withhold. A manly, open policy of resistance towards Russia is and should be the policy of England; and the war of 1854-55 is on record to warn her against listening to the sentimentalists who themselves notoriously live in delusions.

THE following extraordinary statement appeared yesterday in the columns of the *Times of India* apropos of the French man-of-war Marceau:—"In connection with this, it may not be out of place to mention, what some of our readers may have themselves seen stated in the *Spectator*, that Prussia and France agreed, some time ago, to neutralise the whole of the East. Consequently, the shipping of either nation would, not be molested east of Suez by the cruisers of the other." In itself most unlikely, whether stated in the *Spectator* or not, we have the best authority for saying that no official notification of the agreement has been received in Bombay. An agreement of that kind would not be kept secret, nor would its announcement be made only in the *Spectator*. We trust no German vessels in the East will be drawn into a trap by the paragraph which our contemporary has been misled into publishing. Does it, by the way, look like neutrality in the East, when German merchants at Saigon are ordered by the French authorities to leave?

THE Government of India have replaced the services of Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, M.D., at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

THE furlough to Captain E. B. Holland, granted by G. O. No. 774 of 23rd November 1870, is to have effect from date of departure in the current month.

MAJOR GENERAL C. B. TREMENHEERE, R. E., C. B., will, on receiving charge of the office of Political Resident at Aden, assume command of the garrison, pending further orders.

THE furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 728, dated 2nd November last, to Lieutenant H. C. McDiarmid, R. E., is to commence from the 15th September 1870, the date of his departure for Europe.

ASSISTANT SURGEON E. SEXTON, Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, commencing from or about the 15th instant, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Colonel Palmer, 2-60th Rifles, Major Barker, 39th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. J. NASMYTH, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Deputy Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, has been permitted to proceed to sea and the colonies, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

ARRIVAL OF COUNTESS MAYO.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Arabia, which had been placed at the disposal of the Countess Mayo for her voyage from England to India, was signalled at Colaba yester evening at half-past seven. Commodore Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, had had arrangements made for at once repairing to receive Her Ladyship; and he, Col. Macdonald, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Capt. Lodwick, aide-de-camp, and the Hon. Mr. Bourke at once proceeded on board. The Countess landed at about ten o'clock and at once drove to Government House, Parell. Her Ladyship's party is composed of the Earl of Wicklow, Col. Leslie, Sir Percy Burrell, Lady Burrell, Capt. Howe, Lieut. Cole, and Mr. Burrell. The other passengers by the Arabia were Col. Maxwell, Mrs. Maxwell, Col. Delaine, Mr. Russell, Mr. J. W. Jackson; five adults and four children, deck passengers.

About the commencement of the voyage the Arabia had rather stormy weather, but the latter part was fine

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 13TH DEC., NIGHT.

It is reported that Garibaldi has resigned his command.

The Germans have evacuated Dieppe.

The occupation of Havre by the enemy is unconfirmed.

The French have been repulsed near Blois.

A suburb of Blois, on the left bank of the Loire, has been occupied. The French are retreating. The Germans are in pursuit.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 13TH NOV., 5-40 P.M.

ARRIVED steamer Australia from Hongkong 29th November, Singapore 6th, and Penang 8th December.

There have been no more active demonstrations against Foreigners.

Chung How has reached Hongkong, and is making a short stay at Canton.

Prince Kung refused to receive the Hon'ble Mr. Seward at Peking. He was received by the Mikado of Japan.

30,000 Chinese soldiers have been massed at a place about 24 hours' march from the Taku forts.

KHUBBER FROM KUTCH.

(FROM A ROVING CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOOJ, 9TH DECEMBER.

YESTERDAY the Governor was up and off early to visit the old fort of Bhooj, which stands on a hill of about 300 feet in height, and about a mile and a-half distant from the native town. At three in the afternoon His Excellency received the Rao in public durbar. The Durbar was like all durbars, and needs no particular description. It was marked by an admirable speech from the Governor when addressing the Rao and the Bhayad. After thanking the Rao for the princely manner in which he had received him on this his first visit to his country, and expressing his acknowledgments to the Bhayad for mustering in such strong force to do honour to him as the representative of the Sovereign, His Excellency went on to speak of their country so happy in its administration, so contented as to its people, but at the same time from its geographical position so isolated from the rest of India, and, as a result, so little visited by the outer world. It appears there had in the morning been some simmerings of jealousy as to the important matter of precedence in durbar amongst some of the members of the Bhayad, and the Governor whilst acknowledging that in some things exclusiveness had its advantages, pointed out at the same time that it also had its disadvantages, and that the differences of the morning as to the matter of precedence arose from the, to them, novelty of the ceremony of the day. This, the Governor remarked, would not be the case were they to seize every opportunity of mixing with the world outside their province. His Excellency, in conclusion, dwelt particularly on the admirable example that the Rao had set the other Chiefs in founding the High School at Mandvee, and strongly counselled them by establishing a place of education for children of their own rank to put them in a position hereafter to fulfil the increased responsibilities which the changes which were likely to occur in the administration of the province would certainly entail upon them. The speech of His Excellency was then translated to the Chiefs by the Oriental Translator, some of them signifying their cordial approval (at least so I was told), by what I suppose in Kutchee meant "hear, hear," but which to my ignorant ears bore a remarkable resemblance to the cluck, cluck, of a hen. The Rao himself was so stirred up by the speech of the Governor, that he actually, at the conclusion of its translation, stood up and made a short speech in reply, an innovation and a pleasing one in the sameness of a durbar.

The 20th N. I. are at present quartered in this ordinarily quiet little station, having arrived here from Deesa some ten days ago; and they certainly, since the arrival of the Governor, have had no lack of employment, guards of honour, band playings, &c., having been the order of the day.

Last night at half past 6, in spite of a moon, there was a large letting off of fireworks from the island in the tank closely adjoining the Residency; and a full-dress dinner at the latter place, to which all the station were invited, and at which the Rao was present, though not as a devourer of the good things provided, brought the ceremonies and labours of the day to a conclusion.

Early this morning Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his party were off again busy with the work of inspection. The new summer palace, the High School, the stables of H. H. the Rao, the operating hospital, and the new palace were visited in succession. The stables contain a very large number of horses, and are admirably kept, reminding one more of English stables than any I have before seen in India. The operating ward of the hospital would be a credit to any surgeon under whose charge it might be, and the Parsee doctor in charge fully deserved the compliments which the Governor bestowed upon him. The last place visited was the new palace, which at a cost of eighteen lakhs H. H. the Rao is now erecting. I believe the design was prepared by Colonel Wilkins. I am not well up in the technical names of the different styles of architecture, so I will not attempt an elaborate description of the building. It will, I think, be very handsome, and seems as if it will be somewhat in the style, only on a much larger scale, of the Elphinstone College in Bombay. The one drawback to it is this, that it is being built in the middle of the native town, a Triton amongst winnows, surrounded by houses of all sorts and sizes; and crowded in as it is by these, justice will not be done to its proportions.

To-day, at eleven o'clock, the Governor will pay the return visit of State to the Rao at his palace, and at five o'clock this evening His Excellency and the whole of his party leave this for Mandvee, en route to Rajkote. Correspondents do not travel as fast as Governors, and as I hope to be in Rajkote when H. E. is there, I must needs start before him.

The Governor's expression in his speech at the Durbar yesterday of his sense of the princely manner in which the Rao had received him, was certainly no exaggeration, as wherever His Highness has entertained His Excellency, he has spent his money like water. And as regards Lieut.-Colonel Shortt, the Political Resident, I will not say more than that I think some of the close-fisted Councillors of Calcutta, who tax everybody from their third storey flats, might with advantage pay a visit to the Residency at Bhooj, and learn the meaning of the word hospitality.

Yesterday morning the gate of the Residency compound was quite besieged by a crowd of Borers who had come to petition the Governor, that he would interfere and see that they were allowed to ride on horses. It sounds odd, but it is perfectly true. It seems that here in Kutch the Bunnias, who are stronger in numbers and influence than the Borers, will not permit the latter to either ride on a horse, drive in a carriage or bullock cart, or be carried in a palkee. "Shank's mare," as one used to call it at school, is the only means of locomotion they are allowed, and on their feet they must go. The reason of all this, so says tradition, is that many years ago the Borers dressed up a Borer boy as a Bunnia and succeeded in marrying him to a Bunnia girl. Hence this novel law as to the Borers; and so strong, I am assured, is the feeling about the matter in Bhooj, that were a Borer to appear riding or driving, he would be about as badly mauled by the members of the other community as a Nottingham voter would be were he by accident to fall into the hands of the Lambs of the other party during the excitement of an election.

I will close my letter by remarking that one of the neatest and largest buildings in the town of Bhooj is a new Dhurrumsala, which, at cost of a lakh of rupees, has been built by Jaffer Suliman of Bombay.

KATTYWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 11TH DECEMBER.

ALMOST the whole of the principal Chiefs in the province have arrived, and are in encampments at various localities adjacent to the station, which at present is, I may say, in a state of excitement or rather animation. Preparations have been made for the reception of H. E. the Governor. Several triumphal arches have been erected, and stands for an intended illumination put up. The State tent and others for the use of His Excellency's suite have been pitched near the Keatingepoora, a short distance from the Agency. His Excellency's stay at the station will extend over a week. The following is the programme of His Excellency's visit:—

December 13th—H. E. will arrive at 8 a.m. Attend the opening of the races at 4 p.m., and a Ball to be given by the officers of H. M.'s 18th N. I. at 9 p.m.

14th—State breakfast at 11 a.m. Grand Durbar, 4 p.m. State Dinner, 7-30 p.m. at the Agency.

15th—Private visits of Chiefs. Races, 4 p.m. Political Agent's Ball, 9 p.m.

16th—Return visits of 1st class Chiefs. Opening of Rajkoomar College, 4 p.m. Illumination and fireworks at College.

17th—Return visits of 2nd class Chiefs. Races, 4 p.m. Tableaux vivants at Agency.

18th—Rest, being Sunday.

19th—Brigade parade, 7 a.m. Visit town, &c., 4 p.m. Theatricals.

20th—Visit jail, public buildings, &c., in the forenoon. Race for Grand Prize, 4 p.m. Chiefs' Ball.

21st—Departure for Gondul.

The Chiefs have been on their good behaviour, and it is to be hoped the present meeting will make some impression on their minds and compensate them for the expense and inconvenience they have put themselves to.

It is expected the races will be unusually exciting.

There are horses from various stables—namely, Aga Khan's, Abdool Raymon's, H. H. the Nawab's, the Palitana Thakore's, the Surat stables, and some others.

A DREAM OF THE ALHAMBRA.

(A LONG WAY FROM "THE BELFRY OF BRUGES.")

IN the squalid Square of Leicester, stands the Alhambra tall and fair;
With its stately spires re-gilded, still it towers above the square.

In a dream, methought I found me by its widely-open door,
And a vision passed before me of its glories—now no more.

Dreamed I, that I passed the portal, passed the Warder stout and tall,
Paid, and, passing up the staircase, gazed from high upon the Hall:

Through a cloud of foul tobacco, saw the human sea below,
As its tide kept ebbing, flowing,—ever moving to and fro;

Nor marvelled that the "Company" paid Lord knows what, per cent.,
When I saw the crowd beneath, as o'er the Balcony I leant.

Saw the Cads of pious Clapham, bumptious Brixton, Camden Town,
Saw the gaping country cousin whose attire proclaimed him clown;

Saw the Swell from proud Tyburnia with his supercilious stare
And his blank cod-fish expression—every stamp of Snob was there;

Saw the full-developed "'arry," and the half-fledged callow lad
"Seeing life," as he thinks—drifting, swiftly, surely, to the bad.

Mixed with these, a fair proportion of what's called the "Upper Ten,"—
Boys from Oxford and from Cambridge—"Boys," I beg their pardon—"Men."

Shapely dames by Squires attended,—Squires who looke like sons of Mars—
Quaffing "fizz" of doubtful nature, thronged around "Refreshment Bars"—

For the "gentler sex" was present—crowds of women miscalled "gay"—
A sprinkling of the "decent" class—'twere better these had stayed away.

High aloft, "The Matchless Blondin" stalked along "The Lofty Wire,"
And "Young Farini" cleft the air, propelled by his black-bearded Sire;

Here the "Troupe of Female Gymnasts" earned, poor things! a living hard;
From perch to perch, alighting bird-like, swung "The Wondrous Leotard!"

Then I heard the "Band of Sixty—conductor, Monsieur Rivière"
(And a splendid Band it is too) "waste its sweetness on the air"—

"Desert air," indeed—you'd fancy that the loudest cad would hush,
And the fair and frail possessor of the cheek that knows no blush,

Save a daub from out her rouge-pot would be silent, when the song
Of Gretchen or lost Violetta, tells her tale of bitter wrong;—

But no,—above the loudest crash—the wail of music sad,
I hear the irrepressible, the blatant British Cad;

"'Ere you, Waiter!" "Gin for you, Sir, yessir," "Six of brandy hot!"
"'Arf-and-'arf 'ere!" "Did you call, Sir?" Will yer bring that Beer or not?"

While the ladies (!) swell the clamour with a loud and joyless laugh
At their favoured "friends'" half-tipsy jokes, or highly-flavoured chaff.

Then the dreamer, somewhat saddened, "Turned him from the sickening sight"
To the Stage and its attractions—"Three grand Ballets every night!"

Saw the "Merry May-day Gambols" in the "Gorgeous Rustic Ballet,"
Saw the "Fall of Real Water" in the "Verdant Indian Valley;"

Tripping thro' that Happy Valley, 'neath the lime-light's scorching rays,
Lightly clad—to suit the climate—saw "Two Hundred Coryphées!"

In the "Ballet à la Watteau," saw the dainty Shepherdesses
Gaily dance—of flocks unmindful—in the airiest of dresses;

Saw the fair Finette *can-can*-ing thro' the "Parisian Quadrille"
Doing, in our strait-laced city, what she dared not at "Mabille."

Saw the buxom sylph Pitteri—tights and fringe her sole attire—
Rising from the blazing cauldron, as became a "Child of Fire;"

In the "Home of Water-Fairies" on her coral couch asleep,
In a cool costume of sea-weed, saw the "Spirit of the Deep;"

Then the curtain slowly fell upon the "Transformation Scene"—
It rose again, and there appeared a Shape of hideous mien,

And a Voice rang through the stillness—"I'm a Chickaleary bloke!"—
Then with a start of horror, and a shudder I awoke.

And my vision of the Alhambra, like most dreams, in sadness ended,
For I straightway recollected that its Licence was suspended!

THE FORESHORE RAILWAY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a resident for many years in Bombay, and taking a lively interest in the selection of Railway Termini and the facilities afforded for the landing and shipping of cargo, I am somewhat astonished at the extreme difference of opinion held by journalists on these subjects.

The *Bombay Gazette*, from the time of John Connon and J. M. Maclean, down to the present day under your own management, has consistently advocated whatever is calculated to be suitable to the wants of the community generally. On the contrary, the *Times of India* has persistently pleaded for the interests of only a small portion of the community, more particularly for what has become known as the Colaba interests. This has been singularly exemplified by the articles which have lately appeared regarding the scheme now being brought forward to construct a deep-water pier, and the formation of the terminus for the Baroda Railway at Colaba.

In advocating these projects the *Times of India* has, as you pithily put it, displayed "lamentable ignorance" of the localities he has endeavoured to disparage, and the whole tenor of his arguments makes me more and more astonished at a public journalist so systematically supporting projects which can only benefit the shareholders interested in the comparatively worthless foreshore purchased at an enormous price from the Back Bay Company.

Since the purchase of the Elphinstone property by Government, the whole aspect of the Rail way Terminus question has been altered.

Government has now on the Elphinstone property and in Moodee Bay reclamation ample space to accommodate both railway companies. Why, then, should the interests of the community be sacrificed for the benefit of the few at Colaba, and the public inconvenienced in every possible way by the formation of a separate railway terminus, and the construction of a pier miles away from where they are both required?

The Editor of the *Times of India* has not met your statement that it is the legitimate aim of railway companies to concentrate their traffic at one terminus. This, I believe, he cannot do.

I am therefore at a loss to understand the policy on which he bases all his endeavours to persuade the public that Colaba is the most suitable place for the Bombay and Baroda Railway terminus, and a deserted foreshore fully three miles distant from the real centre of trade for the shore-end of an expensive deep-water pier.

I believe that the question of piers is now before Government, and I sincerely trust that you will continue to instruct the public and not allow the one-sided views of your contemporary to pass without exposure.—Your obedient servant,

NON-SHAREHOLDER.

14th December.

THE LATE RAJAH OF KOLAPORE.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE—PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday afternoon last, to adopt measures to commemorate the esteem in which the late Rajah of Kolapore was held, when a letter of condolence was agreed upon and a subscription list (the first of which we published yesterday) was started for raising a fitting memorial in Bombay. The meeting was well attended, and no class and no section of the inhabitants was unrepresented in the assembly. The melancholy silence which prevailed while the proceedings of the meeting were going on, showed the sincere grief felt by the people at the sudden and untimely death of H. H. the late Rajah. The following are the names of some of the gentlemen who were present at the meeting—Khan Saheb Sangaliker, Mr. Venayak Jagannath Sunkersett, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Mr. Nana Morojee, Rao Sahib Bhaskar Damodar, Shet Lakhmidas Khemjee, Shet Mathuradas Lavajee, Shet Sorabji Pestonji Framji, Mr. Ardasir Framji Moos, Mr. Nowroji Unwala, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Anunt Chandroba, Mr. Narayan Vasudeo Dabholkar, Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Mr. Vassantrao Balmukund, Mr. Dhirajlal Muthuradas, Mr. Dalpatram Jiwanram, Mr. Huricband Sadashivji, Mr. Atmaram Jagannath, Mr. Bulwantrao Mungesh Wagle, Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkur, Professor Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mr. Ragunath Narayan Koti, Mr. Balaji Pandurang, Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao, Mr. Wamon Abaji Madak, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, and Dr. Sakharam Arjun.

The proceedings were conducted chiefly in Marathi, though there was a goodly number of Guzerathi gentlemen present, some of whom took part in the business.

Mr. Venayakrao Jagannathjee Sunkersett was voted the chair, on the proposition of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, seconded by Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao. The proceedings commenced with a brief address from the Chairman, after which the following resolutions were passed without any dissentient voice.

Proposed by Dr. Bhau Daji, and seconded by Rao Sahib Bhaskar Damodar—"That the meeting express their deep and sincere regret at the sudden death of H. H. Rajaram Chhatrapati, Rajah of Kolapore. He was a prince whose amiable disposition, modesty, and education, made him a most worthy scion and representative of the most famous Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja's line. This prince, though young in years, spared no pains, and made much progress in the study of the English language, with a view of acquiring through that medium a knowledge of modern arts and sciences, and the reformed ideas of politics and government, that he might be thus enabled to exercise in the best way possible the great power which was placed in his hands by the Almighty. In furtherance of the sincere desire, which he always cherished, of acquiring practical and thorough knowledge of English manners, he courageously undertook, in the face of all difficulties, a voyage to Europe—an enterprise to which no Hindu Rajah had up to that time proved himself equal. Every one expected that this wise, courageous, and virtuous prince, on commencing his reign, would not only confer the benefits of good rule on his subjects, but that his rule would serve as an example and a model to all the Chiefs of Maharashtra, thereby accomplishing immense good to this country. In this hope all were impatiently waiting for the happy moment when His Highness, returning home, would ascend the throne, to the delight of the whole Maratha nation; but alas, the cup was snatched away when it touched their thirsty lips, and the grim monster, Death, suddenly laid his ruthless hand on this hopeful prince in a distant land. The meeting, therefore, are unanimous in regarding his death as a great national loss."

Proposed by Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, and seconded by Balwantrao Mangesh Wagle—"That a committee, to be appointed, should be requested to make arrangements for raising in this city some memorial of the great esteem in which this virtuous, well-beloved, and educated prince was held by all, and of the deep regret which was felt at his sudden death."

Proposed by Mr. Narayan Vasudeo Dabholkar, and seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayan—"That a letter of condolence be addressed to His Highness's mother, and the two Ranees he has left behind him, expressive of the sympathy of the whole country with them in their unconsolable grief; and deploring His Highness's death, in the prime of youth, as a great national loss."

The proposed letter was then read by Mr. Shanturam Narayan, and adopted by the meeting.

Proposed by Professor Ramkrishna Gopal, and seconded by Mr. Vishnu Shastri Pundit—"That in order to carry out the wishes of the meeting, just expressed, and in order to collect subscriptions, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed:—Mr. Venayakro J. Sunkersett, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, Khan Saheb Sangalikar, Messrs. Narayan Vasudeo Dabholkar, Balaji Pandurang, Lukhmidas Khimji, and Messrs. Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Balwantrao Mangesh Wagle joint secretaries and treasurers."

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Koti, and seconded by Mr. Balaji Pandurang.

DISENCHANTMENT.—A young mechanic named John Bull, residing at Norwich, (not in England but America,) lately became enamoured of an Indian maiden, who dwelt in a wigwam just out of town, where she braided her mats and wrought her ornaments of beads for the market of the pale-faces. In her romantic retreat, the ardent youth sought out his "dusky mate," and wooed her to become his own. He found her "willin'," and took a lover's pride in lavishing upon her such gifts as his slender purse could buy. But his hopes were destined to fade and his dream of romance to be changed into a very ugly reality. A few days ago his adorable daughter of the forest visited the city, and with the proceeds of her traffic and the pawning of her lover's gifts, got gloriously intoxicated, and stood on her head in the open square. In this unseemly attitude she lost for ever the affections of the youthful Bull. His dream of delusion is over, and he goes the dull mechanic round, once more a sober citizen of Norwich.—*American Paper.*

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PASSENGERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. BLYTHWOOD, 770 tons, Captain Miller, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning with a general cargo and the following passengers. She left Liverpool on the 6th November, Suez on the 25th November, and Aden on the 2nd December :—

Captain Iles, lady, and three infants, Lieutenant Darroch, Ensign Brice, Ensign Worgan, and Mr Wall.

Mrs. Iles was confined on the 30th November of a girl—both are well.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AND DESTITUTE EUROPEANS.

IT is a common thing to hear bad specimens of the loafing fraternity expatiating on the hard-heartedness of railway companies by whom, through no fault of their own, they have been thrown hopelessly adrift. An allusion follows, of course, to some railway on the Madras or Bengal side, where work is certain to be got if only "yer honour" would give a rupee or two to help to pay expenses on the way. A short statement, furnished to us by the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, disposes satisfactorily of the impression which prevails that there is a practice of discharging employés of that class in a too inconsiderate manner when their services are no longer required. It will be seen that a very small proportion are turned adrift without great fault on their own part. We are glad to hear that the men at present employed on the traffic staff of the G. I. P. line are as a rule steady good men, and it is a duty to the public to see that only such are retained. We append the statement above alluded to :—

List of men from Sailor's Home employed in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the 1st January 1865 up to the 31st October 1870 :

Resigned	19
Discharged, reduction of staff, &c.	3
Dismissed for drunkenness or some other serious offence	9
In service on this date	14
Total..	45

List of men from Stranger's Home employed in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the 1st July 1869 to the 31st October 1870 :

Resigned	3
Discharged, reduction of staff	1
Dismissed for drunkenness or some other serious offence	9
In service on this date	10
Total..	23

BOMBAY.

THE SHIP WOOLOOMOOLOO, Captain Anderson, London to Bombay, has put into Pernambuco.

THE RANEE OF ANGRIA, with about thirty followers, returned from Poona on Tuesday afternoon. She goes to Alibaug in a day or two.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per buglow Futtey Reymon, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 15th instant (to-day) at noon.

A LARGE quantity of wreck, some of it marked Silvia, was washed ashore at Guernsey. The Silvia, from Liverpool to Bombay, sailed Oct. 9.

THE SHIP HUMBER, 1,403 tons, Captain T. Atkin, arrived yesterday from Shields with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

THE SHIP STORNOWAY, from Clyde to Bombay, which went ashore in the river Clyde, has been found badly strained and much damaged. Her cargo was be to transhipped to the Hannah Law.

DUSTOOR PESHOTUNJEE'S PEHLVI GRAMMAR.—The trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy translation fund have subscribed for a large number of copies of the Pehlvi Grammar by Dustoor Peshotunjee Byramjee, the High Priest of the Parsees in Bombay.

ACCIDENTS.—Kaddur Abbas, a Mahomedan lad, aged about sixteen years, fell from a window of the second storey of a house in Cowasjee Patell Street, and was severely hurt. The boy was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On Tuesday while one Imam Bux was working on board a steam ship in the harbour, he accidentally fell into the hold. He was much injured, and was removed to the hospital.

DRAMATIC COMPANY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, POONA.—Last night the first of a series of dramatic performances took place in the Assembly Rooms. We have only time, before going to press, to notice that the house was crowded and that the performance was first-class, and such as we rarely have an opportunity of witnessing in Poona. Both Mr. Buxton and Mr. Leslie are artistes of the highest order.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 14.

WE regret to learn that redrafts are coming in steadily and continuously, creating a general panic in the place, the end of which it is not difficult to foresee. What with a stagnation in trade, a tightness in the money market, a scarcity of the circulating medium everywhere, a wide-spread distrust, and an accumulation of protested bills, the position in which Kurrachee is placed at present, may be more easily imagined than described.—*Sindian*, Dec. 10.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

THE following is an alphabetical list (according to their surnames) of the candidates who has passed the examination :—

1. Aitken, Edward Hamilton....	Deccan College.
2. Bhat, Gopal Anant	Do.
3. Bhatvadekar, Venayak Ramchandra	Do.
4. Contractor, Bomanjee Pherozshah	Do.
5 Kahé, Gopal Venkajee........	Elphinstone College.
6. Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivram	Deccan College
7. Majumundra, Ishvarrai Lakshumanrai..........	Elphinstone College.
8. Modak, Janardan Ballajee....	Deccan College.
9. Pendse, Kashinath Balvant..	Elphinstone College.
10. Ranade, Govind Krishna....	Do.
11. Sayani, Ibrahim Muhammed	Do.
12. Talvalkar, Rahunath Balkrishna..........	Deccan College.
13. Wadiya, Dossabhoy Nasarvanji	Elphinstone College.

SUICIDE OF A EURASIAN BY DROWNING.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of a Eurasian, aged about thirty-seven years, named Alexander Gillon, and formerly a bandsman in the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry. Deceased resided at Broach with his mother, and came to Bombay on or about 25th November last. He had been suffering from dysentery and went to the hospital. He spoke frequently in a strange manner, and complained of seeing evil spirits. On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, a policeman, doing duty at the hospital, heard a splash in the water of a tank. Proceeding immediately to the spot he observed Gillon struggling in the water. He jumped into the tank and brought Gillon out alive. He then took him to the hospital, where the usual remedies were applied, but he died in about two hours afterwards.

Mrs. Sarah Gillon said—I am the mother of the deceased and live at Byculla. He was my son, and about thirty-seven years of age. He had formerly been a bandsman in the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, but latterly he has been unemployed. On the 25th November the deceased left Broach. He was at that time very ill. He had been suffering for a year past from dysentery, and was very weak. He was not right in his mind. I did not come with him to Bombay. On Saturday, the 3rd inst., I received at Broach a telegram from the deceased, telling me that he was very ill and in the European General Hospital. I left the next day and saw the deceased in this hospital on Monday the 5th inst. He was then very ill. I have seen him frequently since. He was not right in his mind, and though he was getting better of his disease, he spoke frequently in a strange manner. He complained of seeing evil spirits. He never said he was tired of his life or that he would commit suicide. I last saw him alive at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was then very quiet. He was glad to see me and told me he was getting better. He did not complain of being troubled by spirits. About 7 o'clock last evening, from information I received, I came to this hospital and saw the deceased lying dead by the side of the tank. I do not know from my personal knowledge the circumstances attending the death. The deceased frequently spoke to me of the kind treatment he had received in this hospital.

From the evidence of a police peon doing duty at the hospital, it appeared that at about 7 p. m., while he was standing at the back gate of the compound of the hospital, he heard a splash in the water of the tank. He went immediately to the spot, and on looking into the tank he observed deceased struggling in the water. He immediately undressed himself, jumped into the tank, and took out deceased, who was alive. The peon took him to the hospital, where the usual remedies were applied, but to no avail. The unfortunate man died at about 9 P.M.

Verdict.—That the deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a tank whilst in an unsound state of mind.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th Dec., 9-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, America via Russia, 12th Dec., 1-38 A.M.; via Russia, 13th Dec., 9-6 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line interrupted between Busreh and Semavah; Persian line right to London.

POLICE CASES.

ASSAULT.—The Chief Magistrate yesterday fined Mr. Thomas Buckland, an engineer, in the sum of five rupees, for assaulting one Rustumkhan Dawoodkhan.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Magistrate, Hussonjee Jafferjee, a Borah shop-keeper, was charged with having in his possession false weights without satisfactory excuse, he being a retail dealer.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.—The Chief Magistrate yesterday granted warrants to Goolam Hoossein Abdool Hossein, and three others, against one Teekchund Telloomull, who has been charged with cheating. The prisoner is alleged to have cheated several other persons.

THEFTS.—Abdool Raymon was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with stealing a quantity of wool from a cart, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Caitan Bastian was sentenced to receive ten stripes by the same magistrate, for attempting to steal a box containing Rs. 3-7-0, a pint of beer, &c., belonging to Cowasjee Burjorjee.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.

A BORAH named Lookmanjee Esubhoy appeared last week before Mr. Nana Morojee, and laid an information against three persons, named respectively Usrut Aminsha, Hakim Hoosein, and Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee, charging them with cheating. The accused Usrut is an old offender, having, it appeared, cheated the late Gaekwar of Baroda at one time and a Parsee of this city.

Informant said—I am a seller of paper and live in Sootar Chall Street, behind the Green Market. On the 1st day of November, about sixteen days ago, one Hakim Hoosein, with whom I have been acquainted for the last two or four years, came to my house at 10 o'clock in the morning. In consequence of what he told me I went with him to a house in Duncan road. I there saw one Usrut Aminsha and one Nusserwanjee Parsee. Usrut told me to sit down. I sat down. After making certain propositions to me, he got up and brought a tin-box (*dubba*) from a window in the room. He put the box on a table. The tin-box was empty. He then put a little *abeer* on the cover of the tin-box, and, after tapping it, he took off the cover, and showed me that the box was full of guineas (sovereigns.) He then replaced the cover of the box and put a *kittab* (prayer book) on the box. Usrut then asked me to give Rs. 1,600 and to take the box of guineas away. I said I had not Rs. 1,600. Hakim Hoosein and the Parsee Nusserwanjee then told me to give him Rs. 900. I agreed to give this sum. Usrut Aminsha then told me to bring the money, and gave me two guineas from out of these in the box. I then went home. The same evening at 5 o'clock I went to the house of Usrut Aminsha. I was accompanied by my brother Abdool Hoosein. I found Usrut, the aforesaid Hakim Hoosein, and Nusserwanjee, and one Thucker Bhattia in the room. I paid Rs. 900 to Usrut. There were Rs. 500 in notes and the balance in silver. I do not know the numbers of the notes. Usrut made the money over to Hakim and Nusserwanjee and told them to take it to Mahim. My brother and the Bhattia Goverdhun Megjee were present at this time. After Hakim and Nusserwanjee left the room with the money the said Usrut Aminsha put the said tin-box before me. When I took it up I found it was empty. I asked Usrut where the guineas were? He replied, "The guineas are gone, because the *Jukath* has not reached *(nay poncha)*." He continued, "Don't fear, come to-morrow, and I will give you twice the worth of your money." I then went away. The next morning at 5 o'clock I went to the house of the said Usrut Aminsha. I found the said Hakim Hoosein alone there. I spoke to him, and told him that the guineas had not been given to me by Usrut. He then told me Usrat had gone to the sea to pray and that he would return shortly. He afterwards asked me for half a rupee, and said he would take a buggy and call Usrut. I gave him the money, and he went away after telling me to sit down. He did not return after that. I have not seen him or Usrut since then. On the third or fourth day I reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Edginton. He gave me a sepoy to catch the said Usrut Aminsha, the said Hakim, and Nusserwanjee. About ten days ago the said Nusserwanjee came to my house and made certain proposals for a settlement of this matter. He came several times after this. I did not make him over to the police, as I thought he could settle the matter. I charge the said Usrut Aminsha, Hakim Hoosein, and Nusserwanjee with cheating, and I pray that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for. Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee, one of the prisoners named in the foregoing information, was apprehended by the police on Tuesday and was placed before the magistrate on a charge of cheating. He was remanded to jail till Monday next.

THE STABBING CASE.

IT may be remembered that on the night of the 10th November last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, while John Black, a seaman, was talking with a comrade on the Kalbadevi Road, one Pedro Maria came up to him and stabbed him with a knife. Pedro was apprehended by Mr. Superintendent Bailey on the following day in Hunnooman Lane. The prisoner was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee last week, and charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to John Black.

John Black said—I am a seaman, and live near the Kalbadevi Road. I have been in Bombay about six weeks, and during the last four weeks I have known prisoner, Pedro, who is now standing before me. On the night of the 10th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I was standing in a branch of the Kalbadevi Road talking with Richard Johnson. All of a sudden prisoner, accompanied by another man, Francis Joseph, came up and struck me with something he had in his hand, on my left breast. I found he had stabbed me, and I tried to pursue him, he having set to run immediately after cutting me: but I fell down, being quite disabled. Prisoner effected his escape, and I then got up and managed to walk slowly to my place of residence near the Kalbadevi Road. From this place I was brought to this hospital. Prisoner was brought here between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, and I recognised him as the party who had stabbed me. Prisoner heard this, but said nothing. The shirt and trouser now shewn to me, I had on my person when I was stabbed by the prisoner, and as I bled profusely, both became saturated with blood. Prisoner did not say one word to me before stabbing me, nor have I had any kind of difference with him during the whole of the time I have known him. I had been drinking that night before prisoner Pedro and Francis came up to me. I had some money in my trousers, and as Francis attempted to take the money from me, I shoved him and he fell down. On this prisoner stabbed me and ran away. Ever since I was wounded, I have been laid up in the hospital, have suffered severe bodily pain, and have not been able to follow my ordinary avocation as a seaman. I had done nothing to provoke prisoner before he stabbed me.

Mr. Henry Bailey said—I am a superintendent of police of the D. division. I know the prosecutor John Black and the prisoner Pedro Maria. On the morning of the 11th November, about 4 o'clock, on receipt of certain information, I went over to the European General Hospital. Here I found complainant laid up, severely suffering from a wound in his chest. On the strength of the description complainant gave me, I arrested the prisoner about half past 4 o'clock near a brothel in Hunnooman Lane. I took prisoner to the hospital, and he was at at once identified by complainant as the man who had stabbed him. The prisoner denied ever having seen complainant. The latter on this remarked that two other men were present on the occasion prisoner stabbed him, and he gave the description of the men. In consequence of this, I had one Richard Daniel Johnson taken up, whilst one Francis Joseph, who had already been taken up by me, was standing near complainant. The latter pointed out both these men as the parties in whose presence prisoner had stabbed him. The two men also denied all knowledge of the matter, whereupon I took them and the prisoner to Dhobie Talao chowkey. Here about 9 a. m. the same morning, Johnson said—"The four of us were in a lane near Kalbadevi, at the back of the chapel. Some words passed between Francis Black and Francis, when they squared off and fought a round, which ended in Black knocking Francis down. Black went off, saying he did not want to fight, when the prisoner Pedro rushed up to him and stabbed him." When the prisoner heard this statement, he remained silent. I told him he was not bound to say anything. On this he asked me if I thought the man would die. I said, "I hope not." He then said "Well, I did it, and I am very sorry." The prisoner then took me into a gully in old Hunnooman Lane, where he said he had thrown away the knife. The knife, however, was not to be found there.

The magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till Wednesday next.

CALL YOU THIS BACKING OF YOUR FRIENDS?

(*Times of India.*)

THE promptings of political ambition may lie dormant for centuries in the heart of an expatriated race, until some casual circumstance wakes the ancient fire to life. Who would have deemed that our commerce loving fellow citizens, the Parsees, cherish dreams of renewed national existence? But so it is. Since the recent statement that the French Indian possessions are in the world's market the thought has glided into the Zoroastrian mind—'why should we not buy them and set up a small state of our own?' If the French must sell, the Russians or some other power inimical to British rule may purchase and get a foothold in India; but a Parsee state would be more welcome to the British power than any strangers'—and so on. As to the financial difficulty that would easily be got over. The Parsees understand the stock market; a loan of four or five millions sterling might be easily floated, and the new kingdom or republic could start with a national debt, and thus be as respectable as older states.

There is this little preliminary difficulty in the way of the dream being realised—the Parsees do not as yet constitute a political entity. If they are determined to set up for themselves there is the island Ormuz near their ancient patrimony. Their hereditary foe, the Mussulman Shah is very poor, and would sell his barren island for a price. It is in the highway of the future track of trade between Europe and the East, and may sometime become as celebrated an emporium as when held by the Dutch and Portuguese. Well, if they purchase Ormuz and show that they can hold it against roving Arabs and all comers, then the Zoroastrians might establish a claim to political recognition. We fear, however, that their revived patriotism and their capacity as a united people for national existence is yet three or four generations behind the self-supporting point. But is not the passing dream characteristic of their speculative turn?

As to Pondicherry, and Chandernagore, and coaly Mahé, if the Paramount Power in British India does not forbid another coming in, it would most likely, outbid any rival: but it is by no means certain that the French are in a position to sell their colonies.

MR. KIPLING'S TOUR.

IT will be remembered that Mr. Kipling, of the Bombay School of Art, was deputed, some time ago by the Government of India, to take sketches of the different processes of native manufacture, and to purchase productions of the workmanship of this country for the International Exhibition. In pursuance of this object, Mr. Kipling has now visited several of the principal centres of Indian industry. He commenced his tour by visiting Umritsur, where he stayed for upwards of nine days, and made 26 sketches of one sort and another, chiefly directing his attention to the methods employed in the manufacture of textile fabrics, and to the collection of characteristic products, among which we may mention some quaint figures of birds and beasts rendered in coloured pottery. After leaving Umritsur, Mr. Kipling went to Lahore, but failed to find there any very interesting material for the object he had in view. The textile processes were inferior to those he had seen at Umritsur, and the *koftgaree* work which he went in search of proved to be of quite a second-rate order. At Delhi, he found material in plenty, amongst other things, that curious-white semi-vitreous ware, known in the bazaars there as "china," of which he took drawings and obtained specimens. He here, also, made sketches of the jewelled-cloth workers, gold brocade weavers, elephant housing and fringe makers, and other crafts. Mr. Kipling then visited Cawnpore and Lucknow, where he immortalised the carpet weavers and modellers. From Lucknow Mr. Kipling came to Allahabad, but there being nothing here to detain him, left on Sunday last for Mirzapore. From Mirzapore he visits Benares, and from Benares will proceed to Calcutta. We have ourselves seen Mr. Kipling's sketches, and hope that some day they will be bound together and published, for as yet there is before the public no collection of Indian pictures so characteristic, so well chosen, or so cleverly drawn.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 13.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" AND THE INCOME-TAX.

THE first part of the following short article from the *Englishman* of the 12th instant refers, no doubt, to the [illegible] to in our columns. Probably the *Englishman* does not mean to imply that there is any likelihood of the Income Tax being abolished or lightened for any part of the present financial year :—

"It is rumoured, and we believe on good authority, that the persistent opposition of the Indian public to the income-tax has at length prevailed. We believe that an announcement will shortly appear of the practical abolition of that obnoxious impost, and of the granting to the local Governments of those powers of local financial control which they have so long demanded. If the income-tax is not abolished in toto, we are informed it will be reduced to a minimum rate; a rate just sufficient to enable the Government, in case of a war, to fall back upon some existing basis. We cannot admit, however, that a reduction to any figure will satisfy the public. The total abolition of the oppressive tax will now alone remove the general dissatisfaction which has been so strongly expressed. While congratulating the press of India on the hopes we are now justified in forming, we take some share of credit to ourselves; and doubtless the steady opposition of our late editor contributed largely to the result. Mr. Hutton ceases to conduct the *Englishman* from this morning. In parting with him we regret the loss of an accomplished writer. But reasons of too private a nature to have any interest for the public leave us no choice. The *Englishman* will be conducted on the same independent principles as it always has been. This assurance would be unnecessary, had it not been given out that the late editor has been removed on account of his political opinions. The proprietor wishes to take the opportunity of contradicting this report. It is absolutely incorrect in letter and in spirit. When we think the Government in the right, we shall support it, but without flattery; when we think it in the wrong, we shall oppose it, but without personal insults. Independence is the life-blood of journalism, and the proprietor, in resuming his post, will adhere to those principles with which his whole public career has been identified."

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, at Bareilly, on the 5th November, Private William Clarke, 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First—That he, on the 27th August 1870, did, at Bareilly, attempt to commit culpable homicide amounting to murder, by discharging a gun loaded with gunpowder and shot, at Dhokul Sing, with the intention of causing the death of the said Dhokul Sing, and thereby did cause grievous hurt to him by wounding him in several places on his right leg and on his body, the said act being then and there done by the said William Clarke whilst he was not deprived of the power of self-control by any grave and sudden provocation; and not being done by him in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property; and not being done by him as or being a public servant, or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice; and not being done by him without premeditation in a sudden fight, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel; and the said Dhokul Sing not taking the risk of death with his own consent.

Second—That he did, at Bareilly as aforesaid, without grave and sudden provocation, voluntarily cause grievous hurt to Dhokul Sing, by discharging at the said Dhokul Sing a gun, loaded with gunpowder and shot, and thereby wounding him, Dhokul Sing, in several places on his right leg and on his body, from the effects of which wounds he, the said Dhokul Sing, was during the space of twenty days and upwards, in bodily pain, and was unable to perform his duties as a soldier.

The Court found him not guilty on both charges, and the proceedings have been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

At a General Court Martial at Peshawur, on the 11th November (Lieut. Col. C. J. Fowle, 36th Regiment N. I. president), Private Alfred Hitch, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First—Having, at Peshawur, on the 21st September 1870, been drunk.

Second—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Peshawur, on or about the 21st September 1870, used violence against Corporal and Lance Sergeant Alfred Buckland, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, by striking him in the face with his clenched fist, the said lance sergeant being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

He was found guilty of both the charges and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years, to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and to be marked with the letters B. C.

Confirmed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India. The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE SINGULAR CASE.—Mr. F. de Bellew, who was ordered by the magistrate, J. B. Roberts, Esq., of the Southern Division Police Court, to appear at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning entered appearance. After having explained one or two minor circumstances connected with the case, his Worship warned and discharged the defendant.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 12.

WE have been asked "how the Municipal magistrate manages to recover fines inflicted on *beggars* for breaches of municipal rules. The idea of issuing a distraint on property is, of course, out of the question altogether in such cases, and the magistrate has not the alternative of awarding imprisonment; how then, is the offended majesty of the law vindicated?" —We leave the question to be solved by the Municipal authorities.—*Sindian*, Dec. 10.

OUGHT England to buy the French possessions in India? We think so. They are in the market, and would, doubtless, be sold a bargain. At present we pay about four lakhs annually to the French Government in consideration of their giving up the manufacture of salt, and in a generation the purchase-money would, therefore, economise itself. Again, if England does not bid for Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahé, and Yanaon, somebody else will, and that somebody may be an unpleasant neighbour. How would it suit us to have, say, the Americans as neighbours? or the Russians? There is, of course, nothing actually to object to in either of these eventualities, but somehow it seems to us that India ought to be for England, and that when a good opportunity turns up for removing the anomaly of French rule in India, England ought to embrace it. By all means, we say, purchase the French possessions in India—if "the taxpayers" will allow it. —*Pioneer*, Dec. 13.

THE Political Superintendent at Jacobabad, who left last month on a political tour, with a strong escort of nearly 1,000 men, for the hills, visited the Bhoogtees in their fastnesses, and, after holding a consultation with their head men, he proceeded with them towards the camp of the Murrees. He halted about 30 miles from it, where he located his escort, he himself going to the hills, in company with 30 sowars of the Jaikranee tribe, belonging to the Jacobabad police. The head men of the Murrees received him very cordially; his stay there did not extend beyond two days; on the first day of his arrival a large concourse of the people gathered around him, when he distributed about Rs. 500 among them. He effected a reconciliation between the Murrees and the Bhoogtees. There is every reason to believe that differences will not be long in breaking out again, and that the Murrees will be once more at their old game. The Political Superintendent returned to Jacobabad twenty-five days after leaving it.—*Sindian*, Dec. 10.

THE MAHARAJA OF VIZIANAGRAM.—A trifling incident occurred at the levee held by the Viceroy during his recent short stay at Benares, which, although it attracted our notice at the moment, escaped our memory when, later, we might have fittingly recalled it. After the Maharajah of Vizianagram had paid his respects to His Excellency on the occasion in question, and was about to resume his usual place on the right of, and immediately below, the Maharajah of Benares, the Viceroy took him by the hand and placed him on his own immediate left. We hope that this small, yet prized, distinction, is but the straw which indicates the direction of the current, and that the concession which the Vizianagram Chief has so long sought may soon follow in its course. We do not uphold the ostensible acquisition of public honours by marvels of public liberality, nor equally do we favour the too nice analysis of any man's motives in such a matter: it may suffice in most cases, and certainly in this, to judge the fruits alone. The Maharajah of Vizianagram is widely known as a courteous, kindly gentleman; but the better part of him—his more than princely patronage of benevolent objects of every class—is less notorious, as such generosity may fitly be. Now for some years he has sought from Government an extension of the honours paid him in British territory: he is accustomed to receive a salute upon entering the Bengal Presidency; he seeks to receive it also on entering each town. We believe the case is precisely this, but whether more or less—if less it can be—the public would hear of its being conceded with universal satisfaction. The surprise, to those who know the feelings of native gentlemen on such points, is not that the concession is desired, but that it should be for a moment withheld.—*Pioneer*.

THE WANDERER IN PARIS.

(*Englishman.*)

PARIS, LE 24th October, 1870.

I HAVE only written once by balloon, as I had really nothing to report, and postage is now a matter of importance to me. Everything is very dear, except meat and bread. Of the first we are only allowed 85 grammes (less than three ounces) per day for each person. As we are three, we get about a pound and a half every three days. We have a ticket from the mayor of our arrondissement, on which is marked the quantity we are entitled to, and we get no more. Vegetables are very plentiful, as the whole space between the forts and the walls, called the Banlieu, is in possession of the French. Yet with all this they are so dear that we cannot purchase them. A small cabbage costs 25 sous, a large one three francs, and everything else in proportion. Our banker, Mr. A——, is gone, and so also is Madame Z——. We are thus here without one single friend, and our coin dwindling away daily. I suppose we shall go through some way or other. No bombardment, so that the Prussians intend to reduce Paris by famine. Horse-flesh is abundant, so that Paris will hold out for a long time. We are very well, and I especially am in excellent health. My diary, I think, will be good for the *Englishman*, if I can get out of Paris. I have nothing more to say, and you know this letter is liable to be opened."

Par Ballon Monté.

A MODEST DEMAND.

THE high salaries demanded by "Star" actors in modern times has often proved the ruin of managers, but we think the demand of Mr Sothern, published in the Melbourne *Argus*, beats them all :—

"A letter from Mr. Sothern, the well-known comedian, to Dr. Hingston, the London agent of the managers of the Theatre Royal, in reply to a proposal to pay a visit to Melbourne, has been published here, and has excited some attention, on account of the terms which he indicates must be offered him to induce him to come out to the colony. He says—'In the first place, I should lose a good sixteen weeks in the passages to and fro. That loss of time means to me a loss of £4,800—call it even £4,000. That amount has to be considered when making an engagement, for I leave a certainty here to run the risk of an undoubted uncertainty there. The public has nothing to do with this, you'll say, but I have; and, as mine is the risk, so am I naturally anxious to lessen that risk as much as possible—*ergo*, unless I see my way to a probability of making three times as much in Australia as I can do in England, I should be unwise in leaving home.' Mr. Sothern's letter has naturally suggested the idea that if theatrical 'stars' of his magnitude insist on such terms, actors of greater distinction may be inclined to demand still better. The chance of obtaining them would be about equal in either case and if English dramatic talent cannot be procured at a more reasonable cost, there seems to be no alternative but for the colonial stage to do without it."

A P. AND O. STEAMER IN TROUBLE.

THE *Melbourne Argus* of the 7th November reports that "the P. and O. steamer Avoca, which brought the last European mail, has been unfortunate on her voyage between this port and Sydney in running down two vessels. She left Williamstown on the night of Tuesday, 27th October, and, when more than half-way down the Bay came into collision with the brig Challenger, a vessel of 300 tons burthen. The mail steamer fouled the brig amidships, on the port side, cutting her down to the water's edge, and, but for the fact that the brig was loaded with timber, would, in all probability, have gone over her. The crew of the Challenger were saved, and the hull of the vessel was subsequently brought to Melbourne. The Avoca, while entering Sydney harbour on the following Friday night, came into collision with the steamer Waimea, outward bound for Richmond River, striking her abaft the forechains. The Waimea sank in five minutes, but her crew and passengers were saved. Investigations are being held into both collisions, but they have not been concluded."

CAPE DIAMONDS.—If the testimony of experienced diamond merchants is to be accepted, the gems of South Africa, like the vintages of that territory, are of inferior quality to the products of other countries. The fact is that there are few or no good judges of diamonds at the Cape, and the ruling prices are purely fictitious. A parcel lately consigned to this country, and valued at £500, was found on examination to be worth less than £80.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.

THE Central Committee in India for the International Exhibition at Kensington in 1871 is labouring busily, though late, in promoting the objects of the Home Government. It is now announced, in modification of the first general instructions issued with reference to the principles which were to guide the committees in India in the task of selection, that the central committee will do their best to find room for, and secure the admission of, *any* specimens that the local committees may consider worth a place in the Exhibition. In the first instance committees had been advised that the space allotted to India being inconsiderable, a very nice and exclusive discrimination would be expected of them in the application of their canons of selection. The reason for this relaxation is somewhat naïvely given—"Looking to the fact that the war on the Continent of Europe will, in all probability, much affect the contributions of foreign countries, the committee are inclined to believe that Her Majesty's commissioners will be glad to receive a full collection of selected works from India." It is a pity that action was not taken earlier in this matter; and that so much delay has been allowed to obtain in organizing any real operations. But the Government seems now to be in earnest; and if the date up to which Indian contributions will be received in London be prorogued, as has been earnestly recommended by the central committee, and if the most expeditious route,—the overland or through the Suez Canal,—be adopted for the transmission of articles, it is not impossible that India may be represented worthily at the Exhibition.—*Pioneer*.

COL. HODGSON'S SHARE OF THE BLAME.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th current you republished a portion of the recent resolution of the Supreme Government in the Public Works Department with regard to the failure of the Allahabad Gun Carriage Factory.

From it we learn that His Excellency in Council considers that it is a blot in the administration of the Public Work Department in the North-Western Provinces, for which the Chief Engineers must be held mainly responsible, that officers who evidently were physically unfit for the proper discharge of their duties should have been allowed to retain their charges. This occurred with reference to both Colonel Newmarch and Major Cobbe. Against the principle enunciated I have nothing to say; it is such a mere matter of common sense that it is surprising the Supreme Government should only just have awakened to its importance. But I do protest, in the name of English fair play, against Colonel Hodgson being saddled with the responsibility of retaining either of the above officers. The facts are these :

Colonel Newmarch, who had formerly officiated as Chief Engineer in British Burmah, was twice driven home by sickness, and he came out to this country at the close of 1867, or the beginning of 1868 (I forget which), suffering under a chronic malady (nephritis), from which he never could again be free. He had the misfortune to be pitched out of a buggy immediately after landing at Bombay, and the shock given to his system aggravated his state of ill health. The Supreme Government, fully cognizant of these facts, attached him to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and Colonel Hodgson had no option but to give him employment as a Superintending Engineer. Poor Colonel Newmarch gradually got worse; he was compelled to spend the ensuing hot weather at Nynee Tal,—still retaining nominal charge of the Allahabad Circle of public works,—and in the fall of 1868, the Supreme Government, again ignoring his lamentable condition, appointed him to officiate as Chief Engineer of Oudh. This charge he was compelled to throw up in February 1869, and he died on his passage home. As might have been predicated, while he was in Oudh, he was utterly unable to do a single day's work. He went to that province in a dying state, sent there by the Supreme Government which now censures Colonel Hodgson for continuing him his charge in the North-Western Provinces.

With regard to Major Cobbe, he too was foisted on the Government of the North-Western Provinces by the Supreme Government, which now turns round on Colonel Hodgson for retaining him. On his return from leave to England in 1866, he was posted to the Lucknow division. In the Progress Report of the province for 1866-67, it is recorded that the expenditure in that division was very unsatisfactory owing to the pucka Executive Engineer (Captain D. Ward, R. E.,) having been absent part of the year on leave and his place having been very inefficiently supplied. It is fair to Major Cobbe to state that continued ill health alone led to the neglect of duty [illegible] before the Supreme Government, it is strange that with a full knowledge of his incapacity they should have made him a Superintending Engineer in Bengal, and subsequently transferred him to the North-Western Provinces in the fall of 1868,—still an ailing man,—to replace the dying Colonel Newmarch, who was posted to Oudh.

Now, Mr. Editor, has Colonel Hodgson not been unfairly censured? A.

TESTIMONIAL TO JAMES R. RUSHTON, ESQ., C.E.

THIS day, Messrs. Elkington and Co., silver-smiths, of Church-street, in this town, will have on view a magnificent service of plate, of the value of about 1,000 guineas, which has been presented to Mr. James Raine Rushton, son of the late Mr. Edward Rushton, stipendiary magistrate of this borough, by the members of the engineering staff of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, in recognition of Mr. Rushton's services as the the chief engineer of that stupendous undertaking. Shortly before Mr. Rushton's return to this country he was presented with a very handsome address by the members of the engineering staff of the railway, from which it appears that Mr. Rushton entered upon his duties as chief engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1200 miles in length, in July, 1865. Immediately afterwards a series of unfortunate and much-to-be-deplored disasters befell the project, so that instead of entering upon the management of a soundly-constructed line, Mr. Rushton had the task of tracing the causes of the extensive and simultaneous failures which had overtaken the works, and of applying the proper remedy. This he did in the most skilful manner, and so completely to the satisfaction of those associated with him, that on his return to England they contributed upwards of £1000, which was forwarded to Messrs. Elkington, of this town, with instructions to make a service of plate of that value according to any pattern which Mr. Rushton might select. The address referred to bears testimony to the high character and engineering skill of Mr. Rushton, and concludes with the expression of an earnest hope that Mr. Rushton may rise to the highest eminence in his profession in his native land.

In compliance with the instructions received from India, Messrs. Elkington have executed a magnificent service of plate, which will be a lasting testimonial of the esteem in which Mr. Rushton was held in India, and also an illustration of that superbly artistic work in the precious metals which has rendered the firm of Elkington and Co. so justly celebrated. The testimonial consists of a solid silver dessert service, consisting of twelve pieces, together with a massive silver tea tray. The principal piece in the service is the centre epergne, which, like the entire suite, is designed in what may be called the Romano-Greek style, combining great elegance of outline and rich elaboration of ornament. A description of this epergne of which all the other pieces are modifications, will give an idea of the whole. A tripod base, with clawed feet, supports an elegantly designed vase, round which are placed three sphynx, thus forming the main feature of the design; from the vase springs a central arms, supporting a cut glass bowl, together with six other branches, terminating with saucers for bonbons, the entire height of the epergne being about three feet. Two side pieces, each two feet high, are simply reproductions of the centre piece less the branches. These three epergnes stand on a very richly wrought plateau, five feet long, in character with the general ornamentation. To occupy the ends of the table are two oval shaped fruit stands, each about 15 inches high, of the designs of which the sphynx forms the chief feature, four of these fable creatures, bound by wreaths of flowers, supporting richly-cut glass bowls. Four smaller fruit stands or compotiers, similar to those just mentioned, intended for the corners of the table, complete the service, with the exception of a pair of sugar and cream vases, which are so novel and poetical in their modellings as to deserve special mention. In each of these articles the outstretched wings of three griffins support a perfect globe engraved with Greek scroll work which, dividing in the centre, discloses recesses for the sugar and cream. All these articles are much heightened in effect by what is technically called parcel gilding, all the portions in relief being covered with gold, leaving the groundwork silver, which, being lightly oxidised, produces under gas or lamp light a gem-like appearance of great brilliancy. Throughout, the modelling and chasing is of the most artistic description, the entire design having been executed by Mons' Willms, Messrs. Elkington's chief artist.

The tea-tray is also a magnificent piece of silversmiths' work, 39 inches in diameter, the border being formed of laurel wreaths and the centre engraved with figures taken from frescoes discovered at Pompeii. The tray also contains the crest of Mr. Rushton, together with the following inscription :—"Presented, together with a silvergilt dessert service, to James Raine Rushton, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., and chief resident engineer of the Great India Peninsula Railway, on the occasion of his departure from India, by the members of his staff and others brought into contact with him in the carrying out of the work of the line, in recognition of his professional ability and in testimony of their sincere regard. Bombay, 1868."

The dessert service and the tray are fitted into a strong English oak chest bound and clipped with brass bands. Each article has a separate space and is so arranged that the whole may be sent any distance without fear of injury.—*Liverpool Mercury*, Nov. 9.

FOG POSSIBILITIES.

(*Spectator*, Nov. 12.)

SUPPOSING the fog,—such a fog as that of Lord Mayor's Day in London, or worse, we have seen worse,—were to last a year, and that, in the almost equally blinding shape of mist, it were to extend to the whole of the west of Europe. We dare say the meteorological conditions of our planet are such as not to admit of this,—we sincerely hope so,—and it seems not at all unlikely that the supply of moisture which the earth yields, and which is, we suppose, an essential condition of mist, could not possibly hold out anything like that time. But grant even half a year of continuous fog, of blinding mist and fog, and only conceive the helplessness of the human race under it. It is almost as bad as snow. The Germans, and for that matter Paris and London, would be in a bad way with a three or four days' heavy snowstorm, which it would take a good ten days to clear away so as to restore communications. But snow presents a real mechanical difficulty. It is a genuine physical obstacle to locomotion, though a provokingly and almost ironically fine one. Fog simply blinds without fettering. You may go where you please through it, only you don't know where the place is that you please to go to. All coasting service is absolutely stopped by it, and all river navigation. No corn could come in from America to depleted France. All the life of great cities would be paralyzed till men had acquired the blind man's habit of groping their way,—and even blind men would find groping their way in a city of the blind much more difficult than it is where they are the exceptions to the rule. How far even a country at peace like England, having had no notice of the calamity, could get on for six months without foreign supplies we are very doubtful. It would be very odd receiving telegrams, as we might still receive them, both from the world in the fog and the world out of it,—though letters and more extensive communications would be at end in consequence of the interruption of the Channel navigation, unless, indeed, balloon posts could be organized to rise *above* the fog, and that would be very dangerous, because when out of it they would not know what sort of country or sea lay in the black envelope beneath them, and would be afraid to come down. Rouen might telegraph to Tours, "All still dark here; are the Germans gone?" and Tours might telegraph back, "All dark here; but an honourable traveller who came in through the fog has met with many German corpses on his way. Of course, neither army dare advance." The lasting of an ordinary night would be far less obstructive, to cities and lighted roads at least, where artificial light would do as well for purposes of business as day itself. But in a lasting fog, the German armies would be almost as helpless as under a continuous snowfall. Foraging in a hostile country with bandaged eyes would be a hopeless task. The army could not in all probability grope its way back home in time to save itself from starvation. Indeed, if no notice of a long continuance of the fog had been received, it would seem so much more rational to wait for the expected lifting of the fog, even after a week's patience, than to tempt the dangers of a march back through a hostile country without the use of the eyes, that most likely the German armies would really starve where they were on the field. It is very curious that an unfavourable condition like this which operates equally on both sides should have the effect, as it certainly would, of putting a stop to fighting altogether. It seems to be wholly impossible to do anything of this fighting kind without knowing the exact extent of the damage you have inflicted and have suffered. We venture to say that Mr. Tennyson's fine account of King Arthur's last battle sufficiently shows that King Arthur was a dreamland King. No real armies would have fought in a mist so blinding that they could not distinguish friend from foe, or see each other's whereabouts :—

"A death-white mist slept over sand and sea;
Whereof the chill to him who breathed it, drew
Down with his blood, till all his heart was cold
With formless fear; and e'en on Arthur fell
Confusion, since he saw not whom he fought,
For friend and foe were shadows in the mist,
And friend slew friend, not knowing whom he slew."

The battle which closed King Arthur's reign was, no doubt, fought in such a mist, but no mere earthly battle ever was or will be. Human beings cannot fight against the unknown. Groping and fighting are inconsistent states of mind. Men will fight against vastly superior numbers, under conditions they see and understand; but not against even vastly inferior ones, if they do not know where, and when, and how they may come to close quarters with them. Night attacks are no exception to this. In the first place, even a dark night is not nearly so bewildering as a mist. Troops marked for the purpose easily recognize each other, and no night without mist is so dark as to prevent them from seeing sufficient to keep together in a body. But what is more to the purpose, in a night attack soldiers know exactly where they expect to find the enemy, and count on getting an advantage over them by the surprise. In a thick mist neither of the combatants knows where the other may be found, from what side he may come, or in what force; both sides are fighting against enemies far worse than the foe, the horrors of surprise and doubt.

But besides this paralysis of commercial and warlike operations, should the atmosphere ever continue to hold in it these blinding vapours for a few months instead of a few hours, so as to limit every man's eyesight to the range of a foot or so on every side of him, the whole machinery of social life would be all but stopped for that period, and a great deal of the industry cause, simultaneously, the most terrible privations and something like the impossibility of relieving them. If the coasting trade became impossible, all the fisheries would be stopped, and the collieries could only work so far as the railways could distribute the coal. But the railways themselves would be full of danger in a mist so thick that you could not see the signals from the engine. The goods' trains would go almost at a foot-pace, and the passenger trains would hardly go at all. Driving and riding would become nearly impossible, or at least would require almost as much courage and faith as a succession of deaths, for they would be a series of hurryings into the unknown. Even the cartage of provisions into the great cities and their distribution when there would become a matter of great difficulty. The graziers and country dairymen, whose cows were not all in stalls, would hardly find them or the sheep on their pastures in such a mist. No cattle, nor corn, nor cotton, nor rice, nor tea, nor sugar, nor any other raw material could reach our ports. If the country had exhausted its own supply of these things before the fog disappeared, we should have to starve, and even before that, the artizans employed in working up these foreign products would lose their work.

In the meantime, public opinion would be nowhere, for not enough people would meet to form anything like an opinion that could be called public. Even the telegraph wires would only report the situation and opinions of a small knot of individuals, for neither in London nor in any other capital would there be any possibility of sufficient association to admit of gauging the general feeling. A strange sense of solitude would fall upon the face of the lands. A friend emerging out of the mist would seem to come from a distant country, though it might be from only half a mile off. Nothing gives a supremer sense of loneliness than a veil suddenly dropped round you which cuts you off from all command of the doings of the outer world, and the outer world from all command of your doings. If Parliament by an effort could meet in spite of the difficulties of locomotion, and discuss what a nation thus isolated from the rest of the world by the sudden blindness fallen upon a portion of it, wished, it would soon be apparent, we fancy, that for most purposes constituencies had ceased to exist, *i.e.*, to have any common life. No member would know what his constituents wished beyond the cessation of the fog. What would be the use of talking of School Boards, when the constituency could neither get to the polls, nor if they did, could the children get to the schools? What interest would be taken in the Irish University when no Irish member could reach England, and no University life of any account could exist at all? As for the Army reorganization, who would talk of it while a whole corporal's squad could hardly be seen at once, and men were doubtful if a review could ever come off again? As for the questions of our ironclads, who would think of them while the question was whether the maintop could ever be seen again from deck, or any ship could enter or get out of harbour again? The Budget would necessarily be thrown into confusion. Customs' duties would be six months in arrear, and even the income-tax could hardly be raised while it took a voyage of discovery to find every house, and when the assembly of a public force to execute the law was as difficult an operation as a rendezvous of the blind. Who would talk of recognizing the French Republic, when it had become a question whether you could ever again recognize the French coast? Alsace and Lorraine would lose their interest for both France and Germany, and France and Germany would lose their interest for Alsace and Lorraine. Grant a continuous fog, and even if corn ripened (which of course it wouldn't) or, in default of bread, you could live on root crops like potatoes, carrots, and turnips, which probably might still ripen, any true national feeling would undoubtedly die out very fast with the opportunities for travelling, meeting, and seeing the country through which men passed. The question as to the temporal power of the Pope could hardly interest men who were speculating whether his spiritual power could pierce a fog,—whether infallibility itself could thread with light a Cimmerian world.

Nothing seems to us more wonderful or less generally realized than the inevitable certainty that what seems a very minute change indeed in the metereological conditions of the world, admitting of a little vapour hanging in the atmosphere during some infinitesimal fraction of the time during which our world has been building for us,—a year, or even half a year would be enough to make the shock felt in full force,—would turn society almost upside down, if it did not do a good deal towards depopulating the earth. War is bad enough, and destructive enough; but if a fog could hang for a few weeks above the surface of the sun so as to shut in the greater part of its light and heat, or even if such a veil as fell over London for about half an hour on Wednesday last could fall over Western Europe from equinox to equinox, we should soon be aware that a handful of vapour might become a more threatening cloud of judgment than the worst exhalations of human passion.

THE WAR.—We have been requested by the Vice Consul for France, to notify with thanks the receipt by him, through the Bank of Madras of the sum of Rs. 3,013-3 6 from the Secretary to the Military Committee, in aid of the sick and wounded of the French and German armies. This sum being the allotment to the French sufferers will at once be remitted to France through the proper authority.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 12.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. De Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE WAR-WHOOP AT THE ALHAMBRA.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17.)

THE Middlesex magistrates having determined, in their wisdom and virtue, that there should be no more cakes and ale at the Alhambra in the shape of really brilliant and tasteful ballets and somewhat feeble imitations of the Can-can, the management of the highly popular and decidedly characteristic place of recreation in Leicester-square have on their side hit upon an ingenious device for causing ginger to be still hot in the mouth, be Middlesex magistrates never so virtuous. The ginger is very hot indeed, and its element of caloric seems to increase every night. But we should hasten to acknowledge that the "spiciness" now forming so attractive a feature in the Alhambra programme, is unexceptionable on the score of its morality, and might be warranted neither to arouse the exquisite sensibilities of those new judges of propriety, the Assistant-Commissioners and Inspectors of Police, nor to raise the faintest symptom of a blush on the cheek of Mr. Podsnap's celebrated "Young Person," who, away from the Royal Alhambra Palace—say at a circulating library or at the French plays—has been found to evince a very keen relish not only for ginger, but for cayenne pepper, curry powder, chutnee, and all manner of literary and dramatic condiments. That which the Alhambra management has done with such singular success has been merely to introduce into the promenade concerts, now nightly given in its magnificent area, a certain number of French and German war-songs, the chanting of which by very good vocalists, to the accompaniment of a powerful and excellent band, not only amuses the English portion of the audience, but rouses the foreigners present to a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm—enthusiasm, indeed, of a very mixed character, since the Frenchmen never fail in hissing, hooting, and catcalling the German lieder, while the Teutons are as assiduous and as strong-lunged in trying to howl and screech down the Gallic *chansons*. The British public, meanwhile, bellow and batter the ground with sticks and umbrellas with the strictest impartiality; but the brass band in the orchestra is stronger than all these sons of Boanerges; and at last, on the striking up of "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen," the patriotic minstrelsy of our own country produces the effect, not precisely of oil on the troubled waters, but of the contents of a salt box thrown on a grate when there is danger of the chimney catching fire. There is a very bright blaze, and then all danger is averted, and everything is made snug and comfortable for the night. The experiment, which may be compared to that of inciting an eagle and a game-cock to fight, with a bull-dog standing by to see fair play, looks, on the face of it, somewhat dangerous; but the Queen's peace has not been in any way disturbed at the Alhambra through the nightly conflict of French and German sentiment. The uproar is as deafening as that of an Oxford Commemoration; but the proceedings are, on the whole, much less unmannerly. For the rest, nobody threatens to "punch" anybody else's head, nor—save in some instances, when some sportive damsel annexes a gentleman's head-gear, and holds it to ransom in the shape of sherry and soda—is anybody's hat knocked off. These pastoral gambols even are very few and far between, and when detected are at once frowned down by the gigantic men with the bushy beards, in uniforms equally resembling those of the Voltigeurs of the ex-Imperial Guard and the celebrated Transatlantic corps known as the "Boston Tigers," to whose watchful eyes and whose powerful muscular system the internal police of the Alhambra is confided. The motley gathering of spectators seem to render much more cheerful obedience to these glorified guardians of the peace than they are usually willing to concede to the coated and helmeted police; and, indeed, the very best constable in a place of public amusement is a man strong enough to turn a spectator out if he misbehaves himself. "Turn him out" is a better cry than "Run him in."

It will be gathered from the foregoing remarks that what is commonly called a "row" is of nightly occurrence at the Alhambra; but it is a disturbance of as innocuous and as entertaining a character as the well-remembered "Row Polka," devised by the late M. Jullien. That lamented caterer for the public, well remembering the infernal hubbub he had heard when a little fifer-boy on board a French ship at the Battle of Navarino, came in process of time to recognise the necessity of supplementing the melodious twang of Herr Koenig's cornet-à-piston and the melodious dulcet strains of Fräulein Jetty Treffz's "Trab, trab," by inciting the magnificent orchestra he conducted to make abnormal noises. Thus he was accustomed, in American parlance, to "raise Cain and let off things" orchestrally, and thence came the "Row Polka" and other *pièces de circonstance*, in which lively dance music was interspersed with thunderous sounds supposed to represent the earthquake at Lisbon, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the bombardment of Sebastopol, and the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Once, we believe, M. Jullien went as far as blue fire as an adjunct to the delightful art which "raised a mortal to the skies, and drew an angel down." The authorities at the Alhambra have improved on the Jullienic tactics. They only provide a capital orchestra and some good singers, and they leave the audience to supply the row, which they do with a will. This Donnybrook fair, without shillelaghs, commences at a quarter to eleven with Sir Michael Costa's hymn to King Wilhelm of Prussia, with solos by Fräulein Siedle and Herr Waldmann. The hymn is only a stalking horse for the "Watch am Rhein," vocalized in dumb show, but accompanied with tremendous effect, first from the orchestra, and afterwards by the audience, among whom the German partisans and sympathisers bellow like [illegible] and embrace and exchange hats with one another. What this last act may mean, unless it be one of the mystic signs of the Tugendbund, or the Johanniter, or the Turnverein, or some other fraternity of Fatherland, we are unable to comprehend. Meanwhile Fräulein Siedle has been waving the German tricolour in a frantic manner from the orchestra—a symbol whose display is at once responded to by the flaunting of five hundred pennons, improvised from cambric pocket-handkerchiefs and from multicoloured bandanas in all parts of the crowded house. Those patriots who have no pocket-handkerchiefs, or are reluctant to use those articles as flags, raise their hats on their sticks, or even hoist their great-coats on extemporised poles, as signals of triumph. In like manner, were the janissaries at Stamboul accustomed to elevate the green small-clothes of the Prophet Mahomet on a javelin when they wished to rise in revolt, and, in like manner, when England was "merrie England," used the innermost garment of a lady to be displayed on a broomstick in honour of the manifestation known as the "Skimmington," and in token of the supremacy of the gentler sex. When the Germans have howled themselves hoarse, the French have their "innings." An accomplished gentleman gives the benefit of an excellent voice to the intonation of "La Marseillaise," and is admirably aided by Mdlle. Stellar, who, with her beautiful back hair down, and a French tricolour brandished in her energetic hands, does her best to remind the spectator now of Mdlle. Marie Sasse at the Paris Opera, now of the Pythoness on her tripod, and now of the late Miss Woolford, of Astley's Amphitheatre, preparing to commence her celebrated "trick act" of the Flags of All Nations on a bare-backed steed. Mdlle. Stellar, however, is true to her colours, and, beneath the shadow of the Red, White, and Blue, she invites in the most animated manner all stray *enfants de la Patrie* who may be sojourning in Leicester-square—which is rather a long way, by-the-bye, from the ramparts of Paris, or the banks of the Loire—to fly to arms, to form their battalions, and to bedew their thresholds with the impure blood of the stranger. The conclusion of the "Marseillaise" is the signal for the commencement of a most extraordinary, because wholly pacific, riot. The noise and din, the cheers and counter-cheers, the hisses and groans, are deafening; but no blood is spilt—no, not from one human nose. To those who, during the last few months, may have had enough and to spare of "La Marseillaise" in grim earnest, and who a hundred times may have heard it sung now by legions of determined soldiers, and now by mobs as frivolous as they were ferocious, the terrible war-song of Rouget de l'Isle, as a mere vocal and instrumental performance, may want tone and significance. But its surroundings here, in such a place and in presence of such an audience, are assuredly phenomenal. When comparative calm has been restored—that is to say, when everybody is panting for breath—a fresh excitement is created by the appearance on the platform of the Union Jack; and to the waving of the Meteor Flag of England "Rule Britannia" is sung most impressively by Herr Jonghmanns, and is played in a most spirited manner; the musicians in the orchestra rising, and the vast majority of the male portion of the audience taking off their hats. The same signs of respect are, of course, shown to "God save the Queen," which, discreetly on the verge of midnight, closes the performance; but, prior to the outburst of the National Hymn, there is a distracting carnival of noise, including the Grand German March, called "Kriegers Abschied," or, "The Warrior's Farewell." Altogether there is hubbub enough for "Korner's Gebet," or "Mourir pour la patrie," or "Chant du Départ," "Le Rhin Allemand," "La Belle Bourbonnaise," "Vive Henri Quatre," "The British Grenadiers," and "The Devil among the Tailors" to be performed without the four or five thousand persons who cram every portion of the building being aware of the fact.

There is, we should say, no kind of moral to be drawn from the strange phase into which the Alhambra has passed, save the conveniently obvious one. *Voilà!* There it is. The Peace Dance has been put down, and now we have the War-Whoop. If the public choose to go and hear it, the dogs of war are in full cry every night for a shilling; and to listen to them, perchance, need no inevitably bad Briton, young, old, or middle-aged, break the Sabbath, beat his wife, or take to forging the notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. The taste of such a spectacle while Paris is besieged, while the Prussians are at Versailles, and while fire, famine, and slaughter stalk through France and girdle about its chief cities as though they would cling to them everlastingly, may of course be questioned. But the management of the Alhambra is not a Committee of Taste. They have certainly succeeded in providing a very novel and a perfectly good-tempered excitement for that section of the public who may be typified as the "floating mass." The floating mass want to be amused, but they will not be amused against their will; and, while they may be led, they decline to be driven, to witness the performance of the "Fair Penitent" or "The Stranger," to hear Professor Pulex lecture on the proportions of a flea enlarged to five million times its normal size on an illuminated tablecloth, or even to weep over the sentimental ditties of "Father, cease from liquoring up" or "Who will pin poor baby's frock?" as discoursed by a popular tenor with a banjo. All these things they will patronise by turns, but now and again comes the surcease of satiety, and they fly to the novel amusement—*le bonheur de l'imprévu*. The Alhambra might have gone farther and done worse. The establishment is, undeniably, one of the most sumptuous places of public entertainment in Europe. People scarcely go there to learn manners; but as regards outward decorum the Alhambra may contrast very favourably with its congeners all the world over. If the devil lurks in any part of the place—and where is he not, from the palace to the prison, from the camp to the conventicle?—he keeps himself in a corner in the remotest border of the Alhambra *enceinte*, with his coat buttoned up, and a false nose on, and behaves himself—as the devil can behave when he pleases—remarkably well.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Nov. 18.)

OUR FIELD ARTILLERY.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Cardwell has decided to make a large increase to our field artillery. We believe that this branch of our forces is to be augmented by twenty batteries, or, in other words, 120 guns, which with our present 180 guns, will give us 300 field guns for home defence and for operation, if necessary, on the Continent. It is satisfactory to find that one of the lessons of the present war—one of its most important lessons—has had a really useful effect. This augmentation of our field artillery force will contribute largely towards that general increase of our military strength which it is our duty and our interest to effect.

THE MILITIA.

As Mr. Cardwell is at present supposed to have the reorganization of the militia under his consideration, he may perhaps be interested in the following incident which a correspondent brings under our notice:—Not long ago the acting principal medical officer of one of our camps had occasion to send for the surgeon of a militia regiment then undergoing training in the camp. A very young gentleman presented himself, and was interrogated, "Are you the surgeon of the regiment?" "No." "Or the assistant-surgeon?" "No; but I'm duly qualified and paid by the surgeon and assistant to look after it, as they cannot leave their private practice; and I've the colonel's permission."

GLADSTONE CAUGHT TRIPPING.

Probably, in years to come, when the petty scientific contrivances of to-day shall have been so far improved upon that passengers and parcels will travel by telegraph, the following extract from the article in the *Edinburgh Review* upon "Germany, France, and England," will be proudly pointed to by the *Daily Telegraph* of the age as proof of the prescience of "the People's William":—"While, by the aid of this powerful agent [steam], the ships of both nations may scour the coasts, with favourable weather, at from twelve to fifteen or sixteen miles an hour, the railways which gird the land, *to say nothing of the telegraph*, may in all weathers carry the armies which are to guard it and their matériel from point to point, at twenty, thirty, or forty."

"WHAT CAN ENGLAND DO?"

In an article on the Eastern Question in the leading Liberal paper of Prussia, the *Cologne Gazette*, the writer assures us that Prussia "will do nothing" against Russia's attempt to nullify the Treaty of 1856. "And what the *Gazette* adds, "will England do? We should rather ask, what *can* England do? . . . That the English Ministry, led by Gladstone, who in 1853 showed such unwillingness to come to the assistance of Turkey in her real need—who, in fact, exhibited incredible weakness on that occasion—will now order great armaments by land and sea we greatly doubt. The worthy Gladstone seems to us like a tame hare who has to fire a pistol at a show. And, as for Bright, in the interest of culture he would rather see the Russians at Constantinople than not!"

THE PRESS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

A very curious kind of judgment in newspaper matters is about to be invoked by Mr. Capellemanns, the editor of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*. It seems that he has not only during the whole war been accused, partly by the French colony of the capital, partly by native sympathizers with France, of strong partiality for Germany, but he has of late been subjected to many direct insults and threats of violence on the same ground. Conscious, as he says, of the strict impartiality of his organ, he has resolved to have the matter investigated, and to have the result published by the umpires. For himself, he has chosen a Frenchman, M. Dupuis, director of the French theatre in St. Petersburg; to his opponents he allows their own choice to be ratified by the French charge d'affaires. Should the verdict go against him, he is ready to pay a thousand roubles to the French Committee in aid of the sufferers in France. The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* will publish the verdict, whatever it be.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM.

It may be true that patriotism is but a narrow virtue, and that an enlightened regard for the interests of humanity should render mankind careless of national distinctions, and unwilling to run any material risk for the sake of keeping them up. It may be so, yet it is difficult to observe a complete absence of that old-fashioned virtue without an instinctive emotion of disgust. It is not pleasant, at the present crisis in French affairs, to see able-bodied and wealthy young Frenchmen attending races and other amusements which are all very well when there is nothing more serious to be done. We cannot forget that their arms, or at least their purses, ought to be at their country's service just now. Theirs, however, is not the worst form that a want of public spirit can take. An unpatriotic individual is a negative evil, but what can be said for an unpatriotic newspaper? A Bonapartist journal in London actually publishes a notice declaring that the French loan will never be recognized by France itself, thus doing its best to paralyze the sinews of war, and throw obstacles in the path of the National Defence.

A LECTURE ON FIELD ARTILLERY FORBIDDEN.

At this moment, when so much attention is attracted to the subject of field artillery by the course of events around us, and when the decision to be arrived at as to [illegible] is looked forward to with so much interest by all, it is curious to find that artillery officers are forbidden to discuss the subject at all. We learn that a lecture on this topic was announced by the Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich, to be given last week by one of the instructors at the Royal Gun Factory, Lieutenant Jones, with Colonel Philpotts, R.H.A., in the chair. The announcement of this lecture having, however, found its way into the *Times*, the general in command at Woolwich at once placed his veto on its delivery, and the lecture has in consequence been indefinitely postponed. This decision has caused great disappointment—to use no stronger term—among those of the scientific corps, who, taking an interest in their profession, hoped at all events to gather some useful information where the lecturer was peculiarly qualified by his official position to impart it, and where discussion was invited and anticipated.

THE GERMAN ARTILLERY.

An officer from Schmeling's division quotes the *Industriel Alsacien* to show that the accurate fire of the cast-steel heavy guns employed before Schlettstadt thoroughly astonished the garrison, as it did even the division with which they were employed. No batteries were erected except those of the first parallel, in which forty pieces were mounted, and yet, at the end of the first day's firing, of fifty guns belonging to the works on that side, all but seven or eight were dismounted or otherwise driven out of action. The French in the night made immense exertions to bring up other guns from the side unattacked; but the next day saw all but two or three silenced. Meanwhile a quarter of the closely-built town had been destroyed by the effects of shells, and a breach made close to the southern gate, the chains of the drawbridge being also shot away. The commandant then thought the capitulation, for which the Municipality begged, could not be withheld any longer. The moral of the story of Schlettstadt is that these crowded little towns, with their old bastioned enceintes, of which France has so many, are defensible against columns of troops armed only with ordinary field guns, but are quite unable to resist a regular siege.

INFALLIBILITY AND THE GERMAN PROFESSORS.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has a piece of information regarding the conflict of the Bonn University with the Infallibilist dignitaries of so strange a nature that we must await further confirmation before we yield to our amazement. It is to the effect that the Government will not only refrain from annulling the dismissals and suspensions decreed by the Catholic authorities, but will fully confirm the same. It seems even that the Minister of Public Education has gone a step further. He is reported to have in private letters expressed to the protesting professors his dissatisfaction with their opposition. What has been done in Bonn will with his sanction be repeated not only in all the universities, but even in the gymnasiums. All Catholic teachers who will not express their full submission to the new dogma are, one after the other, to be dismissed from their posts. If this is true it would be a most extraordinary step on the part of the Protestant Minister of Prussia; but we must not forget after all that it is his Excellency von Muhler who still presides over that department of the "Cultus," and anything is possible under such auspices. Indeed we could almost hope the tale to be true; that would fill his cup. In spite of the war and unity, the Prussian Parliament would hardly brook a public functionary who had added this to his many other mischievous measures.

THE MARITIME SUPREMACY.

Those who believe with Mr. Gladstone that maritime supremacy has become "the indefectible inheritance of England," and that there is no thought abroad of disturbing us within our providential "streak of silver sea," will do well to ponder an article lately published in the *Zeitung für Nord-Deutschland*, the organ of Herr von Bennigsen, one of the leaders of the majority in the North German bund. "In England," says this article, "people look with philosophic calmness on the struggles of continental nations. They believe they are in no danger of invasion . . . Germany not being a naval Power. But let them not forget that we are well aware of our weakness on the sea, and that we are striving with the utmost eagerness to remedy this defect." The writer then argues that there is nothing to prevent Germany from making her fleet equal to that of any other Power in a few years, and proceeds as follows:—"In 1864 Alsen was no obstacle to the progress of our victorious army; and the time will come when neither the North Sea nor the British Channel will stop us. On a German sea, near the mouth of two German rivers, lies a German island" (Heligoland) "which was torn from us by force in the days of our weakness; and its possessor is that same England which now wishes to prevent us from recovering what was ours on the Rhine. We must recover that piece of German ground too. That its possession is of great importance to us has been shown by the present war. If Heligoland had belonged to us, the French fleet could not have found a shelter or pilots to lead it into the harbours of the North Sea."

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN GERMANY.

It is, we fancy, a common belief that the matrimonial advertisement is a peculiarly British institution. This, however, is a mistake. The Germans have long been in the habit of using this somewhat uncertain road to connubial bliss. And when they do resort to the newspapers for this purpose, they do so with a solemnity and seriousness, not unmixed with softer touches, such as befit the philosophic and sentimental nation. Here is a specimen from a very widely circulated journal in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia:—

"The true female friend of a Catholic lady who, from family circumstances, has remained unmarried up to her thirty-sixth year, calls attention to the lady in question. She combines with a handsome and youthful personal appearance strong and blooming health, and an admirably cultivated mind and heart. She belongs to a very good family, and possesses, besides, a capital of 15,000 thalers. For the moment she is without opportunities of forming for herself a suitable acquaintance. Gentlemen of answerable age and character, possessed of secured means of existence, great solidity, and high consideration, are therefore invited to offer their hands in reliance on the prospect of a happy union. Belonging to the Catholic confession is much wished for; but is not made a condition. Photograph indispensable."

The calling in a third party—a "true female friend"—as a solicitor on behalf of the bashful applicant, and a voucher for her qualifications, is a refinement to which fair British advertisers do not seem yet to have attained.

HORSES FOR OUR CAVALRY.

As attention has at length been called to the miserable manner in which our cavalry is, to a great extent, mounted, there has followed an abundant crop of suggestions for remedying the evil. Some writers favour the establishment of Government stud farms, to be supported by the money hitherto spent upon Queen's plates; others recommend the agricultural societies to encourage the breeding of the right sort of animal by offering county prizes; and Mr. Tattersall sees a solution of the difficulty in the formation of horse-breeding companies. But all of these schemes require time for their due development, and the writers are tolerably unanimous on two points—namely, that troop horses of the requisite stamp are hard to find in England, and, when found, cannot be bought at the present regulation price. It becomes therefore a question whether our immediate wants cannot be supplied from foreign sources. Hungary, it is well known, produces plenty of hardy, well-bred animals, fit for light cavalry service, but the cost of transit is considerable, and it is more than probable that the country has been drained during the present war by the Germans, who have the advantage over us in proximity. Egyptian horses are strong and docile, but as they seldom exceed fourteen hands in height they are ill adapted for our heavy troopers, accoutred as they now are. As Australia is excluded from competition by distance, there only remains the Continent of America, in most parts of which horse-breeding is extensively carried on. In the United States army the horses are described as being "up to great weight, very shapely, and fine free goers with splendid action;" but their price has gone up of late years, and their export in any numbers might be attended with considerable difficulties. This objection, however, does not apply to the South American States, and in the Argentine Republic especially there appear to be boundless capacities for breeding the sort of animal which our cavalry requires. At present the price of a horse in Santa Fe is from £3 to £5, and the cost of carriage from Buenos Ayres or Monte Video, although large, is not such as to make exportation unprofitable; it seems, therefore, to us that this is the most hopeful quarter from whence we can look for aid in our present emergency

THE POSTAL CARDS.

A popular writer, in a playful mood, and, it should be added, in an assumed character, once gave a useful hint as regards clandestine correspondence. "Whenever," he said, "I write a love-letter to a married lady—which I never do, but *when* I do—I make a point of not placing it in her bouquet." And he gave some good reasons for considering the vehicle unsafe. We should like to know what he would have thought of the new postal cards being employed for similar purposes. Yet these economical little arrangements appear to be extensively used for more or less secret communications; and advertisers, we see, are prepared to supply ciphers to any extent adapted to their capacity. But surely postal-cards are unfitted for the purpose. When Angelina, at the family breakfast-table, takes a casual glance at the ladies' half of the *Times*, she may read the message from the prohibited Edwin, and even though its meaning be subsequently interpreted, need have no fear of its application to herself. She learns that he is still true, does not care for anybody, and will be in Kensington-gardens at a specified time. But fancy a postal-card delivered to her with a mass of unintelligible jargon at its back. The family might not be able to read it, but her life would be a burden to her until they did; and most reasonable persons would suppose that an ordinary letter would far better answer the purpose in view. Correspondence in a newspaper, too, is quite compatible with concealment of the address on either side. But the postal-card necessitates not only this knowledge, but its compromising avowal. No intelligent burglar would arrange plans with a confederate by such a medium; no person would employ it where money was concerned. Are lovers less prudent than burglars and speculators? We suspect that the cards, while in their novel stage, are much employed for playing at mystery; but parents and guardians may be sure that no important event will be made dependent upon their agency. They have already been applied to more questionable objects than love-making; and when more familiar to the public, they will doubtless be confined to the legitimate purpose for which they were intended. Meanwhile the Bishop of Gloucester is said to use them for correspondence with his clergy; but his lordship writes in Latin, and is not likely therefore to cause scandal, though already, it is hinted, considerable confusion of mind has arisen among his correspondents.

A CAUTION TO WEAK PROTESTANTS.

The proceedings taken by the inhabitants of St. Ives to mark their disapproval of the conduct of Lord Robert Montagu in joining the Roman Church are calculated to strike terror into the hearts of weak Protestants who may contemplate apostasy [illegible] example. Besides informing him that he had lost their confidence, and calling upon him to resign his seat, the good people of St. Ives felt it to be their duty on the 5th inst. to carry an effigy of their erring representative through the streets of the town, then to blow its head off by a cannon and to burn its body in a huge bonfire. Of course this effigy was a poor substitute for Lord Robert himself, and the effect would have been more striking if his lordship's real body could have been committed to the flames, and his veritable head been blown to atoms by gunpowder; but still it must have been a satisfaction to those who differ from him in opinion to wreak their vengeance on something which at all events bore some resemblance to the object of their righteous indignation. If the terrible warning they have thus conveyed to him does not at once convince him of the error of his ways, and frighten him back to the bosom of that Church whose feelings he has so grievously hurt, stronger measures should be taken without delay. There would be no difficulty in borrowing from the Tower of London some old thumb-screws and a rack, and the populace of St. Ives could not employ themselves better on Christmas-day than by putting another effigy of Lord Robert to every kind of torture. To apply the thumb-screws to a pair of old gloves well padded with straw, and then to fasten an aged pair of trousers on the rack and slowly stretch them until they were torn stitch from stitch and limb from limb, would be a glorious spectacle, recalling to our memories the days of "Merrie Old England," and proving that we still retain some fragments of the wisdom of our ancestors. The rack might require a little oiling, for it has by some unaccountable oversight been allowed to remain idle since the year 1640, when a certain Mr. Archer was very properly placed upon it on suspicion of being concerned in an attack on Archbishop Laud's palace at Lambeth; but any respectable Protestant ironmonger or decidedly Christian carpenter would put it in thorough working order for a few shillings. "The Rack for Ritualists" would also make an excellent hustings cry at the next general election, and the admirable example of fine old Protestant feeling set by the borough of St. Ives will, doubtless, be followed in other places.

THE TRICKS OF MONEY-LENDERS.

Can nothing be done for the protection of young officers from the machinations of money-lenders? Their plan of proceeding is very simple. They persuade some boy who has just exchanged a pinafore for a red coat to sign his name to a bill, "on his honour" that he will not plead minority. The Horse Guards insist on their pledge being redeemed, and under the shadow of this protection the money-lender crouches pouncing forth on his prey when he is sufficiently entangled in the snare that has been laid for him. No sooner has a young officer entered a regiment than he is marked down by the money-lending fraternity; they frequently are in league with jewellers and ladies who devote themselves to the tuition of the young. These ladies require not only unlimited confidence but also unlimited jewellery. They recommend the jeweller, who in his turn recommends the money-lender, or inform this functionary that the fruit is ready for plucking. The enamoured and embarrassed hero then receives a letter such as one lying before us at the present moment—"Sir,—If you ever borrow money and want to get it immediately and without risk of publicity, favour me with a line on the subject, as I shall be glad to supply you with any (reasonable) amount upon your own note of hand. I employ no agents and no fees or commission charged, neither are securities required until the cash is handed over. I beg to apologise for the intrusion of this letter, and am, sir, very obediently yours, MEPHISTOPHELES." Sometimes the lady suggests that money may be borrowed on some of the jewels given to herself, which she returns for that purpose. This plan answers admirably when the young officer belongs to a good family but is without any means or expectations of his own, for it enables the jeweller who has not been paid to threaten criminal proceedings, and even rich uncles and aunts with plenty of money but hard hearts cannot resist the screw thus applied. They will pay thousands rather than that their name should be disgraced in this fashion. So after the victim's father has paid his last available farthing, the balance remaining due is made up by indignant relations, forced by their pride to become unnaturally charitable. The young man himself is shipped off to one of the colonies; the jeweller gets back his jewels, with a bribe in addition to the amount of his bill; the money-lender is paid in full; the lady receives a commission for her trouble; and the trio, with light hearts and full purses, commence operations *de novo*. If the authorities protected young officers as tenderly as they protect old Jews, there would be more stagnation in the money-market and less ruin in the regiment.

LADY STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.

The seven lady students of medicine at Edinburgh are likely to prove more than a match for the Senatus Academicus, the extra academical school, and the managers of the Royal Infirmary combined. They have already succeeded in putting these bodies in an anomalous position. Having extorted from them the right to study medicine, to matriculate as *cives* of the University, and to enrol themselves as medical students, they complain that the wards of the infirmary, to which they are entitled to be admitted, are shut against them. The reasons advanced for excluding them are the inconvenience (or worse) to which the clinical lecturer would be exposed, when treating certain subjects before a mixed audience of young men and women. The male students themselves seem impressed with this argument, as 500 of them have petitioned the managers of the infirmary to persevere in their order of exclusion. Had they foreseen the possibility of walking the wards in company with young ladies (the petitioners urge) they would have chosen some other school of study than Edinburgh. Nothing daunted, the seven ladies return to the charge, and through their spokeswoman, Miss Sophia Jex Blake, they contend that the Medical School of Edinburgh is not justified, after admitting them to the classes and receiving their fees with a view to graduation, in denying them the opportunities enjoyed by other medical students who are different from them only in sex. As to the plea of "delicacy" set up by the male petitioners, the seven ladies are quite clear on that score. "A large proportion of the patients in the infirmary being women, and women being present in all the wards as nurses, there can be nothing exceptional in our presence there as students. In our opinion no objection can be raised to our attending clinical teaching even in the male wards which does not apply with at least equal force to the present instruction of male students in the female wards." They conclude by pleading that the majority of the subscribers and donors to the infirmary, among whom there are as many women as men, will not surely restrict its educational advantages to students of one sex; and they give the names of Drs. Hughes Bennett, Balfour, and Watson as willing to admit them to the clinical class along with male students; and the names of Drs. Matthews Duncan and Bell as also willing to teach them, though at a different hour from the male students. The majority of the lecturers are opposed to admitting them at all. But the difficulty will probably be surmounted by a compromise; and the proposal of Drs. Matthews Duncan and Bell to teach them at a different hour from the male students seems a fair mode of delivering the Edinburgh School from its undoubted dilemma.

FRIENDS OF MY TRAVEL.

III.—THE COURIER.

The triumphs of peace have their victims like those of war. There are always classes who see themselves threatened by the fateful wheels of the advancing car of Science. Scribes and illuminators had to throw down pens and brushes when Guttemberg's discovery made manuscripts and missals a drug. The invention of gunpowder exploded the popular calling of the bowman; when the road came, in collision with the rail, the dignified stage-coachman was rudely tipped off his hereditary seat; and, not to multiply instances, the growing facilities of modern travel have been the bane of the courier. The Cooks of our modern excursion parties are the Reformers of the new era, exerting a subtle indirect influence far beyond their visible sphere. The fastidiousness, the independence, the latent poetry and romance of your nature may long oppose themselves to your merging your individuality in a moving mass, and applying for shares in a provisional joint-stock company for mutual improvement and common admiration. Nature may revolt against your travelling ghost-like through the most hallowed scenes in the Cockney atmosphere of vulgarity you carry about with you. Even the docile followers of a fashion may prefer to revolve in the deep-worn grooves in the aristocratic exclusiveness of their own family circles. But the influence of the excursionists casts a broad every-day light upon your path, whether you like it or not. You can travel the backwoods and the prairies without a guide, where gang upon gang of pioneers have marked out the broad trail you have to follow. Now-a-days the popularization of travel has left no room for discovery and little for doubt. Each church, castle, ruin, picture, view, and milestone is laid down carefully upon the tourist's map. We need hardly remark that we speak metaphorically, and do not refer to those shadowy sketches that are a standing reproach to the eminently conservative Murray. The chart notes not only the situation of hostelries but their charges; the railway books give you not merely the hour of departure of the trains, but their tariffs for passengers and luggage. A *crétin* might travel from Calais to Constantinople and back by his own unaided intellect; all the foreigners with whom the carriage traveller comes in contact have mastered sufficient of his language to welcome and to speed him; to take him in and to do for him. Thus the occupation of the courier is well-nigh gone. There may be a certain comfort, to be sure, in transferring your baggage and its responsibilities to the shoulders of a mercenary. There is an undoubted luxury, when you are moving with a rush that floods and swamps the hotel, in sending an intelligent quartermaster in advance of you. Unprotected females must have guardians, and male imbeciles must be dry-nursed; while families of questionable position and unquestionable means owe it to their dignity to attach a courier to their suites, as an Austrian *nouveau riche* begins by setting up a chasseur. But the demand for couriers diminishes fast, and if the courier is not yet a myth of the past, he is far indeed from being what he used to be. It was never the salary that made it worth the having; it was the perquisites—which our practical American cousins characterize as the stealings. No wonder the stamp of courier has deteriorated when the profits are dwindled so shamefully.

Hear M. Dieudonné on the good old times. In the mellow maturity of his experience M. Dieudonné occasionally still condescends to travel, for, as he says, he likes the smack of the whip. But he travels rarely, for in a long life passed in the intelligent *exploiter*-ing of his fellow-creatures he has amassed an ample competency to soothe declining years. Moreover, the bitters of change mingle so freely with the sweets of travel, that his pleasure is more than mixed. What a godsend M. Dieudonné used to be to those who were fortunate enough to secure him for their guide, friend, and philosopher. What a rare combination of gifts, indicated him for eminence in the profession that nature inspired him to [illegible] yet the workmanship was unexceptionable. [illegible] never suffered to surmise this fact, for his origin was a close secret of his own. Swiss by extraction, like most of his tribe the youthful Louis early found his way from the mountains of the Valais to the streets of Geneva. From being a hanger-on in the courtyards of the different hotels, he converted himself gradually into an occasional *laquais de place*. As became a free mountaineer, from the first he utterly emancipated himself from prejudices; always willing and always useful, his shrewd services were at the service of any one who chose to pay. He had excellent eyes for character, and as the patrons he was brought in contact with did not think it worth while playing the hypocrite with a lad of his years, his early studies in human nature were much easier to him by the distinctness of the print. Thus he developed the bump of acquisitiveness to the prejudice of his organs of veneration, while his common sense and common courtesy constrained him to become an accomplished dissembler. At last he caught the tide on the turn that carried him to fortune. A literary Englishman on his way from Italy to Paris retained him as his cicerone to Voltaire's Château of Ferny, and was thunderstruck at the acquaintance the out-at-elbows young Swiss displayed with the life and writings of the great philosopher. Louis, who was blessed with an admirable memory, was only airing his recollections of the conversation of a couple of Frenchmen he had conducted a couple of days before. But he took good care not to let the cat out of the bag when his companion complimented him. Through life he knew when to speak and when to be silent. It ended by the Englishman carrying off his phœnix as travelling servant. When he started Louis was as innocent as a babe of the ways of the road, but he meditated profoundly on his future as the carriage dragged up the wooded zig-zags of the Jura. The result was his putting himself to school with the landlord, the postilions, his master, with any one who could teach, and with an air of such complacent self-sufficiency that they scarcely suspected he was learning. When the host of the Lion d'Or at Dijon showed himself backward with the black mail, M. Dieudonné was down upon him so sternly that the other fell upon his marrowbones and humbly rendered up his own share of the pillage as a peace offering. When the pair arrived at Paris the master was so proud of his invaluable domestic that he could not help advertising his own perspicacity to all the world, declaring he considered it had suited him for life. The consequence was that M. Dieudonné forthwith bettered himself, finding an excellent place with a millionaire American family starting upon the tour of Europe. Once made free of the guild and roads, it was not likely he was to bury his talents in a humdrum country existence in England. The world was clearly his oyster, and Providence had given him a sharp wit to open it. His education progressed apace, and pretence began steadily to convert itself into reality. The rough elements of his trade of course he mastered rapidly. Geography and topography came in the course of travel, and none of his later employers ever detected him in a first visit to any hamlet in Europe. The two leading languages came easily to a French Swiss born on the skirts of a German canton; and Italian, more or less of the *lingua Toscana*, followed in course. Any man with brains and brass can make himself a good travelling servant. M. Dieudonné was something more. If he had been cradled in the Uffizi and nursed in the Hôtel Cluny, he could not have developed a stronger natural bias towards art criticism. He was a walking Kügler; great in the Cinque Cento: and on the Renaissance it was equal to sitting at the feet of Vasari to listen to him on morbidezza and chiaroscuro. The flourish of the hand with which he dismissed the effects of the breadth of golden light in a Cuyp was only surpassed by the ecstasy when, with rapt soul sitting in his eyes, he threw them up to contemplate the angel smile of a Murillo. Surat, the mammoth cotton-spinner, who possesses the noblest gallery of the old masters in Manchester, is indebted chiefly to the counsels and assistance of Dieudonné for his unparalleled collection. Indeed, the celebrated battle-piece by Salvator—half the capital of a Corinthian column, a horse's hind-leg, a helmet plume, and a half-dozen of lance-points, all struggling dimly out of a grey cloud of dust—was a discovery of Dieudonné himself, unearthed in a back lane by the Piazza Navona. He bought the gem, as he confesses with honest pride, for a couple of scudi. In the pride of his heart, and much to his subsequent regret, he displayed it to the sympathetic Surat, who prevailed on him to throw it away for only £700. It is of the less consequence, if Dieudonné would but believe it, that his art researches have been not unfrequently rewarded by similar treasure trove. One branch of art he is even stronger in than painting, and that is wines. It is the more natural that he has a fine palate untainted by excesses in early youth, and that in his time half the landlords of Europe have given him the liberal run of the choicer bins in their cellars. For, free to pick and choose among a numerous circle of travelling acquaintances, Dieudonné conferred his society by choice upon *bons viveurs*. The landlord might humbug his principal, but there was no imposing upon him. He supplemented his knowledge of wine by his acquaintance with human nature. M. Renard, of the Toison d'Or, might come upstairs cradling gently as a sleeping babe in his arms a bottle of Romanée Conti swaddled in cobwebs, Dieudonné looks sharply from the bottle to its bearer, remarks the cobwebs to cluster suspiciously thick, and fancies he sees an overdone intensity of appreciation in the handling by the landlord. He says nothing, but waits to see the cork come out. M. Renard has to exert his arm. Recorked, or an imposture, is the provisional verdict of Dieudonné; but he reserves his judgment. M. Renard decants out a glassful as if he were distilling the precious elixir of life. M. Dieudonné smells, sips, smells again, rolls the wine against the light, and his tongue and eyes in sympathy, holds it at arm's length, brings it in, gives a decisive smack, and drops the word, "Pommard." The landlord is disgusted, for the wine is really Nuits; but once entrenched among the growths of Romanée Conti, he feels an awkwardness in executing a strategical movement in retreat. But M. Dieudonné relieves his embarrassment. He is a man of the world, and knows that landlords must live, like couriers or other people. So he breaks into a genial laugh: "Pommard vieux, Richebourg, or whatever it is, your are right so far; it is worth money, and quite good enough for him," with a motion of the thumb towards the ceiling. So the Nuits goes upstairs at Romanée price, and the landlord mounts the nearest approach to Romanée for the discriminative critic. Next day the courier's complacent acquiescence is rewarded with half the difference between the prices. Men must live. And the life used to be a jovial one. M. Dieudonné confesses it in his moments of épanchement. Everywhere you lived on the fat of the land, and the dinner that began with oysters of Ostend or Marennes followed its luxurious course to end with caviare. But now—now—and a sigh supplies the sequel.

Now;—M. Dieudonné's young élève, M. Jean Goujon, can tell you what the courier's life is now-a-days. Not that M. Goujon is of the same calibre as his trainer. He has nothing of his genius, and has enjoyed few of his opportunities. M. Goujon is a common servant, like any other, and in point of picking and stealing is condemned to revolve in a vicious circle, brought up by the shortest of tethers. Very gay and gallant he looks with his drooping moustache, his fur-cuffed coat, his bag slung to his shoulder. He has the military manner of a mousquetaire in plain clothes and on his very best behaviour. He makes wild work with the hearts of ladies' maids, as with jest, anecdote, and sparkling epigram he beguiles the tedious way. But half the swagger is assumed, and he is no longer an essential to the party he chaperones, or an incubus on the landlord he patronizes. Most likely paterfamilias has the meanness to carry the purse or pay the bills himself. If he sees a strange bottle of wine in the note, his finger hits the fatal blot at once: if the charge for it is distributed over what bottles his party may have emptied, he forthwith has the wine list up for reference. He will not tolerate a solitary petit verre, although a chasse café twice a day is a necessary of life of every foreigner of distinction. It is worst still when Goujon travels as squire of dames, unless, indeed, he takes the upper hand at once, and make his little luxuries the condition of his escort. What can you make of the bills of a couple of women, who consider foreign tea a beverage for the gods, and simply follow the lowest figures when they do make a selection from the wine carte. If he take a single gentleman in charge, his chances are better, for of course the presumption is that the single gentleman who travels with a courier is a fool. But the best pickings off a single man must be paltry, and the course of plucking must be brief. You generally find the men who go in a courier's leading strings are never easy away from the apron-strings of Mother England. Dieudonné is gifted and Goujon shrewd; Karl Kalb is thoroughly honest and stolid and stupid. He has a big nose and a sleepy brown eye, a broad cheek and an immeasurable waist. He never exerts body or mind when he can help it; he rises stoically superior to bustle, and is always nowhere in the rush for rooms. He negotiates a set of railway tickets as if he were carefully arranging a precedent, and tells down the coins one by one at the wicket until the impatient Frenchmen in his wake become raving maniacs. He crosses his hands before an emergency, and when time is everything deliberates until all is lost. But his respectability and his unimpeachable certificates pull him through, and, on the whole, if we were condemned to a courier, it is to Kalb we would turn. It is true he would add something to your anxieties, for you would have to think and act for him, but at least he would leave you the master of your movements and your purse.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 12.)

There are two, and only two, radically different views as to the nature and functions of government. According to the one, it is an art which has to be learnt by those who exercise it, just as the arts of shoemaking or of teaching or of painting have to be learnt—a portion of labour divided off and assigned to certain members of the community, just as other portions of labour are divided off and assigned to other members of the community. According to the other view, it is a mere machinery of intercommunication between the different branches of society; a machinery by which these different branches may learn each other's wishes, may forward those wishes if it be agreeable to them to do so, or, if it be not agreeable, may be saved the necessity of an actual struggle by a recognition of the amount of force that can be arrayed against them. Now it is clear that a well-ordered State must in part be animated by both these views. Those governments which are organized wholly on the former or aristocratic principle (and in aristocracy is included monarchy), governments in which the spontaneous political action of the people is unknown, can hardly be well aware of the wishes of the people; and though the wishes of the people are not absolutely coincident with their real interests, they have yet most important connexions therewith. On the other hand, in those governments which act merely as a machinery for preserving the equilibrium of the different parts of society (the democratic ideal), there can be no broad political foresight; for if ever a quarrel or dispute arises, the physically stronger party must prevail, since there is no authority above all parties with time and means to form an impartial judgment, to which therefore all parties would submit. There will, therefore, in nearly all cases be a certain amalgamation of these two views—an amalgamation in which one or the other view will predominate according to the felt superiority of the government or the trustfulness and patience of the masses of the people. No one, perhaps, has better expressed the union of the two views than Coleridge (who on the whole was against the democrats) in his *Table-talk*:—"It has never been clearly enough seen," he said, "that democracy, as such, is no proper element in the constitution of a State. The idea of a State is undoubtedly government *ek ton ariston*. Democracy is the healthful lifeblood that flows through the veins, and which supports the system, but which should never appear externally."

Now it is assumed by many that the tendency of time is to bring about more and more the democratic ideal. It undoubtedly is true, in a certain sense, that the masses of men will get more power as time goes on—unless of course any destructive catastrophe interferes. Every new faculty, every new art, that is gained by the intellect of the few, must gradually filter down to the many, and increase their capacity for action. But it is pure assumption to suppose that in every nation the masses will use this increased capacity against the government by which their greatest interests are regulated. On the contrary, they may have so strong a sense of the necessity of a central power, of the inexpediency of deciding all disputes by mere weight of numbers (which must happen in a pure democracy), that they will support the action of government even when it is to their own disadvantage, and against their own opinion. Nor can it be said that such a behaviour is a sign of an ill-educated or poor-spirited people. For if such a theory needed to be disproved by any argument, it would be disproved by the fact that the best-educated people in Europe, and that which is now victorious in one of the greatest wars ever known, has for ages modelled itself mainly on the aristocratic principle.

It was indeed wellnigh the greatest of all Germans, Goethe, who expressed this principle almost in the terms that we have used to describe it. "Let every man," he said (we quote only the substance of his words), "stick to his own business. Let artists stick to art, manufacturers to manufacturing, governors to governing; for this too is an art, and must be practised only by those who have learnt to exercise it." And it has ever been a great, and no dishonourable, characteristic of the Germans, that they have minded each one that which he knew best, and have not meddled with things beyond their province. There is no greater vice, and at the same time no more fascinating temptation, for a people, than that they should think it possible to cure all the sufferings to which they are exposed by a change in their government. Such an idea diverts men's minds from the true sources of national prosperity—namely, the industry, intelligence, and morality of individual members of the community. It is quite true that a government may pass beyond the limits of sufferance, and constitute itself a plague instead of a protection to society; as did the Government of Louis XV. in France, and that of Ferdinand at Naples. Or, again, a nominal government may perform so few of the functions of government, that to shake it off will cause no great shock to society; and in this case comparatively small misconduct on its part may justify its overthrow, as was the case in the revolt of the American colonies. But such cases are exceptional. Nations which, like Spain, are perpetually agitating for a change of government, without any amendment of their state, ought to recognise that their evils spring from causes independent of their government, and they may profitably acquiesce for a time even in vicious and harmful rulers, and turn their attention wholly away in another direction.

But to return to the Germans. What a heavy blow and great discouragement their success in the present war has inflicted on the democratic party in Europe is as yet hardly recognised. But it is instinctively felt by the democrats themselves; and the representative men of the democracies of Italy and Spain, Garibaldi and Castelar, join with the democrats of England in crying for the retrieval of the fortunes of France. For the first time since the establishment of the United States, the advancing tide of democracy has been turned, and the ebb has begun. Such great impulses in human affairs are not brought about by the wishes of men, but by their blind instincts, which cause revolutions that they are themselves unable to measure. Luther had no plan of a Reformation in his head when he inveighed against the traffic of Tetzel; nor did Mirabeau lay out the scheme of the French Revolution when he assumed the leadership of the Tiers Etat. And we may be quite sure that the rise in the world of so great a Power as Germany will produce an instinctive imitation of her system and methods on the part of those who have been and are most democratically inclined. Governments, against their will, will be compelled to strengthen themselves; and the great body of thinkers who, like Mr. Carlyle, have carried their admiration of strong government and their hatred of anarchy perhaps even to excess, will no longer be found to be hopelessly out of the current of the age. But, though all this is inevitable, it is not useless to endeavour somewhat to curb our instincts by the force of reasonable desire; and it will not be out of place to consider how far the wishes of men can go along with the change that is being accomplished. We refer, as will be seen, to the change simply in its aspect of an anti-democratic revolution.

First, the good side of officialism will be brought out. We in England have an ingrained contempt for officials; we rely upon them, we submit to them, far less than any other nation; unless it be proved that what they do is right, we are prone to assume that it must be wrong. This is a mode of procedure which defeats its own end. Criticism, as an end in itself, is a poor thing; the departments which are criticized feel the impossibility of acting, so that they shall be respected by the body of the nation; moreover, as their condemnation is a foregone conclusion, they pay little respect to, and gain little light from, their critics. A definite moderate amount of blame, attached to definite acts, may do much good; indiscriminate complaint against any branch of the public service, unless it be the intention of the complainers to abolish altogether the subject of their attack, must do harm. This is an error from which the German temper is free, perhaps, even so far as to err on the other side.

Next, it is to be hoped that the disposition to make fundamental changes in the institutions of the country, so prevalent of late years, will be lessened. It is certainly a natural instinct in a child to be perpetually pulling up a flower to see how its roots are growing. But men ought to have learnt otherwise; and, of all things in the world, political Constitutions are least likely to be benefited by the process. A certain not immoderate trustfulness in the excellence of institutions whose ends we have not fathomed, but which have existed during many generations, is no bad thing. The legislation of the last few years has been transcendental legislation. Far are we from impugning its excellence; there is a time for the transcendental, as there is a time for everything under the sun. But not for ever ought we to be taking in hand great and novel questions, problems which go to the bottom of all creation. If we do so, there is danger of our neglecting duties of mere commonplace necessity. Can it be alleged that the wants of our poor labourers, the relations of our Government with those of foreign nations, or again with the colonial Governments, the efficiency of our army and navy, have been looked to as accurately and successfully of late as they would have been had no fundamental questions occupied the attention of statesmen? Self-preservation is the first law, and to maintain itself in existence is a thing which is no more accomplished without effort on the part of a State than on the part of an individual. Moreover, radical questions, inasmuch as they are the easiest of all to have a definite opinion about, but the most difficult of all to decide with a nice regard to truth, honour, and the feelings of opposing parties, form the most convenient pretext to cover partisanship, hatred, passion, and slander. Our Radical friends will point their finge at this, as a most Philistinish sentiment; but it is true nevertheless.

Another tendency, more prevalent a few years back than now—the tendency to diminish, on principle, the functions of government in all directions whatsoever, as an *ipso facto* evil—will now probably receive a further check. The proof by which the proposition implied in such a tendency was demonstrated was of the simplest imaginable character. All government obviously performs its functions by compulsion of those governed; compulsion is antagonistic to freedom; and freedom is the very root and primary principle and first good of man's nature. Hence all government is opposed to the very first principle of man's nature. Is any further argument necessary to show that it must be an evil? This very simple piece of logic is the sole moving cause of many projected reforms. Those who employ it quite omit to notice that every advance in civilization, and indeed every benefit which a man can gain for himself, demands a *quid pro quo*. The very first step in the formation of a society is the appropriation of land to particular persons, and the prevention of the use of it by others; and all reasonable men acquiesce in not being able to do precisely what they like with their neighbour's fruit-trees and crops. Yet the savage has in this respect a more unrestricted liberty; his use of the things around him is more unhindered than is that of the civilized man. Certainly, to find in what directions the compulsory power of government may be profitably exercised requires long experience; and governments, like individuals, make many wrong steps for one right step, especially in their beginnings. But the right steps are those which endure.

To conclude, we hold that the example of Germany will introduce a new element into our political theories; an element which has long been deficient and much needed. Already, even before the present waf broke out, this was seen in the Education Bill o; last Session. All human action involves reaction there is an undulation, backwards and forwards, in all the affairs of men. A century ago, the democratic idea, emanating from America, spread over the nations of Europe, and was a spark among the ready-prepared tinder. Perhaps, a century hence, the same idea will have another outburst. But now there is a felt need of strong government; men cannot for ever be led by their momentary instincts; they demand that these should be comprehended and dominated by a central power, which alone can give to all the greatest measure of satisfaction.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.—The Exchange in London has been affected by the rumours which are current concerning the strained relations between the English Cabinet and Berlin. M. von Bismarck is furious to see the hand of the young Princess Louise, twenty-two years old, daughter of Queen Victoria, escape a German prince under the protection of the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation. The young Princess will simply marry the eldest son of the *Duke of Argile* (sic), the Marquis *de Lhorne* (sic), a Scotchman. The English themselves are rather annoyed to see such *a mesalliance*, not because of the fortune of this young Marquis, but because *of the blood which runs in his veins*. The English are very aristocratic, and the *Scotch blood* is not noble enough.—From the Union Liberale of Tours.

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ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
SURRENDER VALUES.
Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
December 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.
JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.
Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.
Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can he had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)
BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.
THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.
The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.
The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.
The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.),
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.
HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.
ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.
The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.
The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.
A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.
TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

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